CUNEIFORM TEXTS

FROM

CAPPADOCIAN TABLETS

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

PART I.

(Plates 1–50.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

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Central BAPTIST
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY



KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

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THE present volume contains copies of ninety-nine complete texts selected from the series of "Cappadocian" tablets, which were acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum in the year 1919.

These texts are of great importance historically and linguistically, for they deal with the commercial transactions of a settlement of Semitic traders who flourished in the region of Caesarea, in the neighbourhood of Mount Argaeus, in the twenty-fourth century before Christ. In view of the evidence available as to the origin of the tablets, it seems probable that this settlement was only one of many which existed at that period in the country which lies between Boghaz-Keui in the north and the district of the Khabur and the city of Ashur in the south. When this Semitic settlement was established, and how long it flourished, cannot be said, but there seems always to have been a Semitic element, large or small, in the population of the country north of the Taurus. There is a Semitic element in the Hittite cuneiform writing as we know it in the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries before Christ, and many Greek writers assert the existence of "Syrians," Σύριοι, or "white Syrians," Λευκόσυροι, between the Gulf of Issus and the Black Sea. (*Herodotus* I, 72; V, 49; Hecataeus (*Frag. Hist. Gr.* I, 13, ed. Müller); Strabo, pp. 544, 737; and compare Philostratus, *Vit. Ap.* I, 21; IV, 19, who states that Apollonius wrote a work "in his own tongue," and conversed with a "Median" satrap without the help of an interpreter.) The language in which the texts are written is a pure Semitic dialect, and the greater number of the personal names mentioned in them are Semitic.

The tablets make it quite clear that a brisk trade was carried on between these Semites and Assyria, but all proof that they were subject to Assyria is wanting. That the wealth of some of these traders was very great is proved by the fact that on a single document one of them is found to be a creditor for over 100 minas of refined silver, *i.e.*, about $222\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. if the mina be heavy, or $111\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. if the mina be light. The sources of their wealth were metals and textile fabrics; the former coming from the mountains of the Bulgar Dagh, and the latter from the district of the Khabur, the inhabitants of which have from time immemorial been engaged in the weaving industry (see Le Strange, *Lands of the Eastern Caliphate*, Cambridge, 1905, Chap. VI, p. 97).

Some of the inscriptions from Kalah Shargat mention two Assyrian rulers called respectively Ushpia (var. Aushpia) and Kikia. It has been stated that these rulers were of Mitannian origin (Unguad, *Beiträge zur Assyr.* VI, 5, p. 13; King, *Babylon*, p. 139), but with such names as Kiki-danim (see Index), Ḳuḳua (*C.T.*, Pl. 18, l. 11), and the Syriac ܩܘܩ (Budge, *Rabban Hormizd the Persian*, p. 82) before us, the statement must be considered unproven. Other names of special interest in the tablets are Dudḫalia, Buzua and Ahuḳar, which we find existing in the country later, from the Hittite period to the early centuries of the Christian era.

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The trade in metals and textiles, which is the subject of these texts, continued to exist for very many centuries, and was eagerly fought for by both Egyptian and Assyrian kings. Even in the Middle Ages the Republics of Italy derived much wealth from the traffic which was borne over the great caravan routes that passed through this district, and the testimony of Arab geographers proves that the trade along the Khabur was important and lucrative.

The photographic facsimiles of typical Cappadocian tablets reproduced on the introductory plate adequately illustrate the palaeographical peculiarities of the interesting form of cuneiform writing that is found on them.

The copies printed herein were made by Mr. Sidney Smith, M.A., Assistant in the Department, and he has also prepared the Sign List and written the description of the plates.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.

Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities,
British Museum.
January 26th, 1921.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

In this part are published copies of ninety-nine texts from the class of cuneiform tablets to which the name "Cappadocian" has been given; their contents are either legal or commercial. In form they resemble other cuneiform tablets which are known to have come from Asia Minor, *i.e.*, they are thin, flat on both sides, and have rounded edges; the clay of which they are made varies in colour from deep black to white. All have been baked in a kiln, and they closely resemble the tablets which Rib-Adda sent from Byblos to Egypt in the reign of Amen-hetep IV. The text is continuous and written over the edges.

Provenance. The tablets published herein probably come from the same source as those published by MM. Golénischeff, Sayce, Chantre, Thureau-Dangin and Contenau. It seems very probable that many Cappadocian tablets have been discovered at Kala Tepe, a site near Kara Eyuk. But there is no doubt that tablets of the same class have been found along the Khabur River, a fact which is proved by the collection made there by the late Lord Percy. The fragment published in *Hittite Texts*, pl. 50, probably came from Boghaz Keui.

Date. It was formerly thought that these tablets belonged to the early Assyrian period, but M. Thureau-Dangin has proved (*Revue d'Assyriologie*, t. VIII, 3, 1911, p. 142 ff.) that a case tablet of this class bears the impression of a seal which belonged to a scribe of the dynasty of kings who flourished at Ur about 2400–2350 B.C. And as these tablets represent the commercial activities of probably only three generations of merchants, we are justified in dating them in the 24th century B.C.

Epigraphy. The signs used correspond in form to those employed in Babylonia during the reigns of the kings of the dynasty of Ur. There is great variety in the writing. That of the carefully written tablets is comparable to the best work of the Ur scribes, while others betray the clumsiness and carelessness often seen on documents of the First Dynasty of Babylon. The characteristics of the writing are: (1) the signs incline greatly to the right; (2) the lines slant upwards to the right; (3) the wedges have no distinct head. It is often impossible with the more minutely written signs to see the wedge-shape at all. These characteristics have their equivalents in the texts of the Tall al-Amârnah tablets. In some cases the inclination of the signs to the right becomes so great that the scribe consciously corrected himself: hence it would appear that the tablet was held in the right hand of the scribe and the stilus in the left. Certain tablets were not written with the ordinary stilus, the characters being practically linear (*e.g.*, 113279, 113280). Erasures by the scribe are not infrequent.

Syllabary. In these tablets the cuneiform script is used as a pure syllabary, as in the Letters of the First Dynasty. No determinatives are used, with the exception of the sign for god, if it may be so called: the use of TUG 𒀭 can scarcely be said to be that of a determinative. KI 𒆠 is used after *A-šir* and *a-lim* with a special

force. Ideograms are simple in form and rare, being those in common use in the Assyrian historical inscriptions. Phonetic complements are used. Only about 120 signs are in common use, and a complete list of these will be found on plates A and B ; for the most part words are written entirely with simple syllables. The use of the signs is in some instances peculiar. Thus *din*, *tin* has also the value *di*, *ti*, and is used almost always, though the ordinary signs for *di* and *ti* were known ; *zun* is invariably used for the plural, *meš* not appearing ; *lal* is used for *la*, which is rare. Only four signs are certainly polyphonous, *ši*, *ur*, *ri* and *ni*, having values *lim*, *lik*, *tal* and *sal* ; *u* and *ú* are interchangeable. An upright wedge is used as a word divider, in just the same way as is used in the Behistûn Inscription.

Scribal Errors. The chance which has preserved an abstract of a legal case in duplicate (Nos. 113554 and 113482), allows of some certainty in deciding the classes of error to which the scribes of this northern school were subject. A comparison of the two texts, which were certainly written by different scribes, shows the following errors and discrepancies :—

(1) No. 113482, 6 reads correctly *i-na li-bi-ga*. In No. 113554, 9 two wedges are incorrectly inserted before *-na*.
(2) No. 113482, 11 reads *i-na li-a*, for which No. 113554, 17 has correctly *i-na li-be-a*.
(3) No. 113482, 18 has *si-bu-ti* ; omitted in No. 113554.
(4) No. 113482, 22, *si-bu di-ni* follows *En-nam-A-šir*, not *Šu-ga-ri-a-im ša A-šir* as in 113554, 26.
(5) No. 113482, 23 has *a-di-in* = *ni-di-in* in No. 113554, 27.
(6) No. 113482, 24 reads *Man-ištar* = *Man-A-šir*, No. 113554, 3. The last two are remarkable differences and difficult to explain. Is it possible that the tablets were written from dictation and that these differences are due to mishearing?

Other passages in which there appears to be scribal error are :—

No. 113508, 4, *kib* is possibly to be read *kid*.
No. 113259, 43, *ba* omitted between *ru* and *am*.
No. 113436, 21, *ina libe* omitted before *Man-Zuin* (?).
No. 113571, 14, *ni* omitted between *a* and *šu*, c.f. l. 17.
No. 113469, 17-18, *a-na* repeated.
No. 113348, 22. The scribe originally wrote *a-we-it-i-šu-un*, then attempted to delete *it* and write *ti* over it.
No. 113310, 2, *hi* written for ZUN.
No. 113310, 9, *u* written for E.
No. 113347, 19, *ar* omitted between *ha* and *me*.
No. 113608, 3, *na* omitted before *ma-šu-hu*.
No. 113608, 8, *si* omitted after *lu-bu* (?).
No. 113498, 2. The perpendicular wedge of omitted.
No. 113477, 12-13. Perhaps to be read $\frac{1}{3}$ *ma-na* $5\frac{1}{3}$ *šekli si-im si-im e-me-ri ša šamni* ; when *si-im* will be a case of dittography.

Language. The language of these documents is a pure Semitic tongue which may justly be considered to be different from the Akkadian, and it is distinguished principally by the following phonetic peculiarities :—

1. ג was hardened before *i* and *u* into כ, *gi* and *gu* never being used (except in the sign , which is also written). Compare the spelling with *ga-ga-at*.
2. ד is used for ת before *u* as in *du-si-be-lam* for the 2nd pers. pl. of the verb, and *du-za-ab* for the 3rd fem. sing.
3. ט is uncertain. is only used as an ideogram. It was probably pronounced ד.

4. ס in the characteristic signs  and does not appear, but was pronounced ז. Thus  *zi-ba-zu* = Akk. *ṣipasu* = *ṣipat-šu*. The apparent use of ס in the sign does not affect the general rule, since this sign was probably used for , as is shown by such spellings as *si-ku-lu*, *a-si-ti-šu* = Akk. *aššatišu*.

5. ס (ת) is not used. The sign does not appear in the texts here published. *Kaspu* was pronounced *Kasbu*, as is shown by phonetic complements in such spellings as and . *Du-za-ab* above = Akk. *tuṣap*. This explains the adoption of the sign *ab* for . The sign is invariably to be read *wa* as in the Tall al-Amârnah letters.

6. צ (ץ) in the characteristic sign does not appear, but was pronounced ז, cf. *zibazu*, above.

This shows a general preference for voiced over voiceless consonants. Some such peculiarity may have existed in Cappadocia in the period of Greek speech, judging from the reference in Philostratus.[1] That the dialect preserved a grammatical purity, however, is shown by the careful observance of case-syntax; the insertion of vowels to represent א, ע, י and ה as in *u-si-zi-a* = Akk. *ušeṣia* and *e-li-a* = Akk. *eli*; and the use of the enclitic *-ni* with verbs in relative sentences (*see* Delitzsch, *H.W.B.*, 437a). A peculiarity is the avoidance of double consonants: thus *i-din* = Akk. *idin*, "he judged," or *iddin*, "he gave." The double consonant appears, however, in such cases as *šu-lu-ub-bi-im* (No. 113608, 6), "rolls" of cloth (Heb שְׁלַבִּים). Local dialect is illustrated by No. 113353, in which a legal phrase put in Akkadian is rendered by words of the vulgar tongue, thus:

3 *ma-na LAL 9 šekli*	3 minas less 9 shekels
kasbi li-ti i-zi-ir	of silver of the fire to
A-ga-li-u-ma-ilu	Agali-uma-ilu
Ga-wa-a	Gawa-a
ša ri-šu u bi-ti-šu	on "caput" and "domus"
ga-da-ga-da u	(head and
e-gal si-ib-ti	house of abode)
i-šu-u (No. 113353, 1-8)	lent.

Many peculiar usages can be found, probably arising from the vulgar tongue: as *šamšu*, "sun," or the god Shamash, in the sense of "day."

15 *šekli kasbi i-na*	15 shekels of silver on
ša-am-si i-zu-ur-tam	the day he cuts
e-zi-ra-ni a-din-šu-um (No. 113532, 1-3),	a garment, I shall give him.
i-na [d]Šamši (*ši*)	on the day that
ta-li-ga-ni (No. 113547, 10-11).	you take.

Whether the omission of *na* in *ina*, and *ana*, commonly shortened to and is more than a vagary of the scribes is not clear. Since the longer and shorter forms are both used in exactly the same way, it does not seem probable that this represents elision; but the spelling (No. 113341, 27) *i-da-šu* for *idanšu* should be noted, and the difficult spelling *An-šur* for Ashur in No. 113619, 17. There is some evidence that nunnation alternates in certain documents with mimation, cf. especially the spellings *šu-ra-an* (No. 113499, 19) = *šu-ra-am* (No. 11493, 1), and *ku-da-na-an* = *ku-ta-nam* (*passim*).

[1] Καὶ ἡ γλῶττα Ἀττικῶς εἶχεν, οὐδ' ἀπήχθη τὴν φωνὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔθνους. *Phil. Vita Apol.* I. vii.

Contents of the Documents. Every class of these business and legal documents contains clear references to caravans which travelled from *Burush-Ḫatim* and *Ganish* to *Ḫana* and the city of Ashur. *Burush-Ḫatim* probably means "the citadel of the Hittites," since *buru* is recognised as a Hittite word for fortress (*see* Halévy, *Z.A.*, III, p. 196); and similarly in *Burush-Ḫana*. The land of Khana is called "Khana of the Rivers," and probably is the district about the junction of the Khabur River with the Euphrates in the following passage :—

$\frac{5}{6}$ *ma-na* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *sekli*	$\frac{5}{6}$ mina, $7\frac{1}{2}$ shekels
kasbi i-na me-si-tim	of silver, for the needs
illat-tim ša e-la-at	of the family, which has gone
Ḫa-na na-ri-im	to Khana of the rivers :
ša mahar A-hi-im	which sum has been given
na-din (No. 113644, 1–6).	to Akhim.

Though Ashur is only named once, it is probable that "the city," *a-lim* KI, *i.e.*, the capital city, constantly mentioned is Ashur. Some such emphatic designation may have been the origin of the ideogram 𒀭𒆠 𒀀𒆠 𒀭𒆠, which appears to mean "city, heart-city." That the caravans went as far as Babylon is implied by No. 113477, in which a Babylonian is stated to have driven an ass to death (1. *e-me-ra-am a-na mu-ut Ba-ba-la-ni it-bu-uz*, ll. 32–33).

The staple goods of the traffic are metal and clothing. The metals were obtained from mines in the district (*ba-zu-ur-tim*, *ba-zu-ri-im*, No. 113310, 15, 22). These mines were probably situated in the Bulgar Dagh (*see* Prof. Sayce, *The Hittites*, p. 91). Some degree of technical knowledge is implied by the adjectives used to describe the metals. These adjectives and phrases may be roughly divided into two classes: (1) those applicable to metals in general, (2) those applied specifically to one metal.

(1) Of General Application. The most general description is *ga-tim* or *ku-nu-ki*, "sealed" or "of the seal." That this implies a standardisation is clear from No. 113259, 9–10, 19–20, where a due return for money "of the *garu's* house" is secured. An adjective of a more restricted application is *da-tum*, used of silver (No. 113498, 2) and apparently of copper and garments (No. 113566, 17). With this is to be connected the phrases :—

ša du-a-zu ša-bu (used of silver, *passim*, and of silver and gold, No. 113420, 6).
ša du-a-ta-am u-la ra-di-nam (of silver, No. 113420, 6).
ša du-i-ti (of copper, No. 113566, 8).

The word is probably to be connected with Syr. ܪܕܐ, "to cook," and refers to a smelting process. The first and second phrases above may then be translated "whose boiling is clear," *i.e.*, dross has been removed in the smelting, and "which is boiled but not drawn." *Datum*, besides being used as an adjective, must have indicated some special metal, for it is used independently, No. 113601, 2 and No. 113425, 17.

(2) Special Descriptions. Silver (*kasbu*) is most generally described as *za-ru-ba-am* "smelted," and therefore pure. In No. 113513, 2 and 79, No. 113353, 2, *kasbu li-ti* has the similar meaning, "silver of the fire." A phrase often joined to *ša du-a-zu ša-bu* is *ni-iz-ha-zu si-a*, "whose brightness is polished (?)." In No. 113417, 7–8, occurs the slightly different phrase *ni-iz-ha-zu ni-iz-ha-at ni-iz-ha-tim*, "whose

brightness is a superlative brightness." Once silver is called *ga-nu-tim*, cf. Akk. *ginnu*.

Gold (written *guškin* or *azag-ki*), which must have been rare, is distinguished by the adjective *ba-ša-lim* (No. 113530, 1), "boiled."

Copper (*eru*) is often called *ma-zi-um* (No. 113341, 19), which may mean "melted," and correspond to *zarubam* of silver and *bašalim* of gold; the opposite is designated *si-kam* (No. 113470, 6) "dross." In No. 113287, 4 it is called *ša-me-tum*.

Lead (*anaku*, written *AN . NA*, sometimes with phonetic complement *-ak*) is most often qualified by the general adjective *ga-tim*.

A metal called *zi-ba-ru* (No. 113492, 10), *zi-ba-ra-tim* (No. 113636, 2) = Akk. *siparru*, was probably very rare.

The other staple commodity, clothes and cloth stuffs, supplies an equally large vocabulary. The words applied to garments were :—

kutanu = Akk. *kutinnu*; also spelt *ku-da-na-an* (No. 113499, 18).
kuzitum = Akk. *kusitum*.
abarniu = Akk. *epartu*; cf. Syr. ܐܦܪ.
burasia (No. 113653, 2); cf. Akk. *parsigu*, Syr. ܦܪܣܝܓ.
lubušu (?) = *lu-bu-si* (No. 113445, 12), Akk. *lubušu*.
ragatum = Akk. *raḳḳatum*. Spelt *ri-ig-gum* in No. 113469, 4.
ebašatum (No. 113371, 15) = Akk. *abšu*; cf. Syr. ܐܒܫ.
šurutum (fem., Nos. 113260, 10; 113614, 3. Also *šu-ra-am*, No. 113493, 1, and *šu-ra-an*, No. 113499, 19) = Akk. *šuru*, V R. 14, 37.
zubadu (No. 113446, 8) = Akk. *ṣubatu*.
ḫitu (No. 113459, 6) = Akk. *ḫatû*, V R. 15, 29; cf. Syr. ܚܛܐ.
sitru, sitaru (No. 113355, 6); *si-ta-ru bu-ri-ta-an* (No. 113417, 25); cf. Syr. ܒܪܝܬܐ, and Heb. בָּרִד, "checquered covers."
namašuhu (No. 113608, 5 and No. 113477, *passim*).
mardâtam u ahinitam (No. 113319, 7); cf. Syr. ܡܪܕܬܐ ܐܚܢܝܬܐ.
ša ma-ma (No. 113598, 10, 16), possibly "garments which are stained."
talhatiatum (No. 113417, 3), "torn"; cf. Syr. ܬܠܚ.
rikzu (No. 113417, 6) = Akk. *riksu*.
nibišu (No. 113469, 1 and No. 113508, 3) = Akk. *napašu*.
zalamu = Akk. *ṣalmâtum*, "dark wool."
mazritu (No. 113651, 9) = Akk. *mazrâtum*, V R. 14, 12.

The rare mention of corn (*se'u*, cf. Nos. 113476a and 113619, 9) is remarkable. Some documents refer to dough or meal, *ar-ša-tim* (Nos. 113523, 8, 113509, 4, 113477, 4, and 113598, 17); Heb. עָרִיס, Syr. ܥܪܝܣܐ, Arab. هريسة. It is fair to infer that the community was not an agricultural one. The measures used for corn were the "sack" (*na-ru-uk*, No. 113576a, 5; *na-ru-ki-im*, No. 113651, 7; *na-ru-ga*, No. 113608, 9; *na-ru-ḳum*, No. 113417, 27; *na-ru-ga-tum*, No. 113446, 1) and the *ḳa* (*ga*, No. 113619, 9 *et freq.*, *ḳa*, Nos. 113598, 23; 113611, 2).

The following names of professional men and officials occur in different documents.

GARUM. That the *garum* is a local town official is clear from the fact that the *garum* in the abstracts of legal cases is often distinguished by the name of the town

to which he belongs, e.g., *ga-ru-um Ga-ni-eš, ga-ru-um Bu-ru-uš-Ḫa-tim* (Nos. 113506, 10; 113321, 25). He was apparently in charge of the *bit garim*, referred to constantly as a kind of store-house (*e.g.*, No. 113425, 5), which had a standard weight (No. 113529, 19–20), and this interprets the following passage :—

1 *me-at* 30 *ma-na eri*	130 minas of copper
ša-me-tum ha-am-ša-at	———, in the 5-day
bit ga-ri-im ga-ti	that the "bit garim" was under.
BA (?)-*ša-A-šur al-ki*	the charge of BA (?)-sha-Ashur,
(No. 113287, 3–6).	I took.

This clearly implies that the person after whom the five-day week was named was the *garu*. That there were frequently, if not always, two *garu* is shown by the two names appearing after the weeks, and explains perhaps the difficult expression *ga-ru-um za-hi-ir GAL*, also written *TUR . GAL* in the legal abstracts as "the *garu*, the subordinate official." The *garu* engaged in business and fixed the rate of interest. The expression *ša ga-ti*, often inserted before the personal name, is explained by such passages as :—

iš-du ha-muš-tim	From the week of Gasim,
ša Ga-si-im ša ga-ti Ennanim	which is in the hand of Ennanim.
(No. 113259, 32–33).	

That is, the legal authority belongs to Ennanu, for whom Gasim is deputising. The power of deputising seems to have extended to the eponymy to judge by the expression *li-mu-um ša ga-ti A-ku-tim* (No. 113259, 34). It should be observed that the *garu* appears in Assyrian documents of the Sargonid period (*see* Johns, *A.D.D.*, No. 428).

Tamkar. The function of the *tamkar*, as represented in these documents, is essentially that of a middle-man or broker (Arab. دَلَّال). In the loans this is especially clear ; a *tamkar* loans money (No, 113275, 18, 28), holds tablets (No. 113275, 36, 37), and is to advance money without interest to a creditor (No. 113275, 11–12). In another document it is stipulated that a defaulting debtor shall enter the *bit tam-kar*, shall go to the *bi-it ga-tim* (No. 113428, 11–13). It is tolerably clear that the *zuharu*, or travelling trader, and the *tamkar* were distinct, the latter being engaged in a primitive banking business.

Rabizu, who declares himself to be of the city, *i.e.*, of Ashur (No. 11321, 11), corresponds to the *rabiṣu* of the Tall al-Amârnah letters.

Method of Dating. The only documents on which dates are regularly to be found are those classed as "Loans." Months or eponymies are mentioned elsewhere, but not in the regular formula. This is, "week of X (or X and Y), month of —, eponymy of X." The week is a five-day period, and is named after the persons holding office as *garum*. The *garum* was a town official, so that possibly each town named the weeks differently. The two names, which often appear after the week, make it probable that there were two *garum*. Whether the eponym was the same official as would be named at Ashur is uncertain ; the fact that the eponyms named occur on other documents renders it probable that they were local officials. Sometimes vague formulae are used in place of the precise definition of a period. Thus a loan is to be repaid "at harvest" (*a-na ha-ar-bi*, No. 113576a, 13), "at the second threshing" (*a-na ša-ni ma-az*, No. 113531, 7). It is noteworthy that

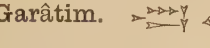
where a number of months is given by a figure, *ITU.GAM* is always written; where an ordinal number is written syllabically, *ITU.GAM* is omitted. Thus:—

a-na 7 ITU.GAM,	in the seventh month,
but *i-na e-ra-be-u* (No. 113528, 13, 9).	in the fourth (sc. month).

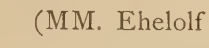
So also:—

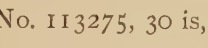
a-na ša-a-na (No. 113353, 9).	in the second (sc. month).

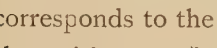
Names of Months. Eight of the names of months taken from these documents correspond to names given in the list of old Assyrian months reconstructed by MM. Ehelolf and Landsberger from unpublished material.[1] The numbers prefixed to the months here given show the order in this list:—

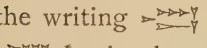
(1) **Garâtim.**  , No. 113280, 8, the month of gourds (?).

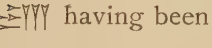
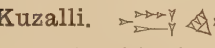
(2) **Takmarta.**  , No. 113275, 30.

(MM. Ehelolf and Landsberger read *tan-mar-te.* The reading of the tablet No. 113275, 30 is, however, clear, and the name, "completion," suits a month which corresponds to the twelfth in the Babylonian calendar. It is also probable that in the writing  , No. 113528, 18 there is a scribal error, having been omitted after : would then represent).

(4) **Kuzalli.**  , Nos. 113275, 7; 113259, 42; 113280, 41. (omitted by haplography.)

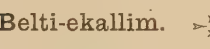
(5) **Alanatim.**  , Nos. 113259, 34; 113280, 19; 113496, 17; 113520, 12; 113574a, 7, the month of אלון, trees.

(6) **Belti-ekallim.**  , No. 113259, 8.

(7) **Zaratim.**  , Nos. 113259, 23; 113280, 31.  , No. 113373, 20 (*i.e.*, the month of sowing, corresponding to Babylonian ).

(8) **Kinatim.**  , No. 113341, 22.

(12) **Zibeim.**  , No. 113554, 18–19 = 113482, 12–13.

Tinatim.  , Nos. 113259, 56; 113416, 5 (where *ša* is inserted before *ti*, the month of figs).

Loans. The loan tablets are drawn up according to a precise formula corresponding to that in use in Assyria in the Sargonid period, B.C. 700–630. That the loan is not always a cash transaction, but sometimes a credit on goods bought, is shown by No. 113280, 4–7.

8 *ma-na* 19⅔ *šekli*	8 minas 19⅔ shekels of refined
za-ru-ba-am si-im lubušti(ti)	silver, the price of clothing
ša illat(at)	belonging to the family
I-ku-bi-a i-zi-ir ga-ri-im	of Ikubia, to the garum
(*ilu*) *En-lil-ba-ni i-šu.*	Enlil-bani lends.

The date for repayment of a loan is given with precision, and the periods mentioned show a great variety. In cases where lengthy periods are allowed it is obvious that a caravan journey is contemplated, and that the money is an advance for trading purposes (*see* Nos. 113259, 25–27 and 113571). The interest charged varies considerably, 25% per annum being normal; the rate of 10% per month seems to be intended as prohibitory, thus securing repayment on the stated date (*see*

[1] *Z.D.M.G.*, Band 74, Heft 1.

Nos. 113531, 9; 113571, 20). Apart from the interest, two agreements specially lay it down that the debtor "shall return $1\frac{1}{6}$ shekels as increase on a mina of the *bit garim* (or *bit-ga*)" (No. 113259, 19–20, 9–10, *a-zi-ir ma-na-im ša bit ga-ri-im* $1\frac{1}{6}$ *šeklu-ta u-ta-ru-ma*). This may probably be explained as ensuring a recognition of standard weights. Another formula used in these documents appears in two forms :—

(*a*) *kasbu i-na ga-ki-di-šu u bi-ti-šu ra-ki-iz* (No. 113513, 11–12; cf. No. 113353, 5–7), the money is a bond on his head and house.

(*b*) *kasbu i ga-ga-ad ḳa-me-šu-nu u ki-ni-šu-nu ra-ki-iz* (No. 113353, 14–16; cf. Nos. 113380, 10–11; 113574a, 10; 113576a, 19–21), the money is a bond on the head of their oaths and their faith, *i.e.*, the bond is legally attested and sworn by the debtors.

That both these formulae imply the right of the creditor to make claims on the person of the debtor and on his goods is made clear by the wording of No. 113428, 11–13, where, in default of repayment when due, the debtor "shall enter the broker's house, he shall go to the *bit gatim*" (*e-ra-ab-ma bit tam-kar a-na bi-it ga-tim a-la-ki šu-um*), that is, he is to discharge his debt by forced labour for the broker in the bank (or warehouse, *see* Delitzsch, *H.W.B.*, 599a). The tablets of this class, which were called *dub-be-e ha-ru-mu-tim* (No. 113280, 47–48), "sworn tablets," were apparently used as tallies, the presentation of which secured a credit when presented to the broker, a credit on which the broker was not to charge interest. This appears from a comparison of the two following passages :—

wa-bi-el dub-bi-im šu-ut tam-kar me-ih-ru-um ša dub-be-e ha-ru-mu-tim tak-lam e-ti-ik (No. 113275, 36–37), the broker has taken that tablet. The receipt of the sworn tablets guarantees a credit.

kasbu u lu-ku-tum a-šu-me A-šur-ma-lik tak-lam e-ti-ik tam-kar u-la i-ki-ab (No. 113275, 11–12), the principal and interest guarantee a credit on Ashur-malik's account. The broker shall verily advance without interest.

The short text, No. 113508, in which three persons seal one shekel of lead, probably implies a loan for which the borrowers sealed a document, and is classed with these documents, as are certain texts which relate to dealings about loans.

Catalogue of Loan Tablets. Plates 1–13.

NO.		PLATE.
113275.	List of three loans. (1) Nab-Zuin owes Ashur-malik 27 minas of silver: the sum to be repaid in 50 days or bear interest at $1\frac{1}{2}$ shekels per mina per month. (2) Eresh-Zuin owes the broker $\frac{5}{6}$ mina of silver: to be repaid in 20 days or bear interest. (3) Gimil-Ashur owes the broker 1 mina of silver: to be repaid in 110 days or bear interest	1
113508.	1 shekel of lead deposited in the "bit nibsim"; three persons have sealed ...	1
113259.	List of eight debts due to Enlil-bani. (1) 42 minas of silver from Aḫ-salim and Ashur-taklaku: to be repaid in 230 days or bear interest at 1 shekel per mina per month: capital sum to be repaid at the rate of $1\frac{1}{6}$ shekels increase per mina. (2) 40 minas of silver to be repaid in 175 days: same terms as before. (3) $6\frac{1}{2}$ minas from Dada-a; he is to go to Ganish for five months and then repay the capital sum or pay interest at $1\frac{1}{2}$ shekels per month per mina. (4) 3 minas of silver from Gimil-Zuin: interest to accrue at 1 shekel per mina	

NO. PLATE.

per month. (5) 1 mina of silver from Nab-Zuin: to be repaid in 55 days or bear interest at 1½ shekels. (6) 6 minas of silver from Nur-Kili: to be repaid in the fourth month or bear interest at 1½ shekels. (7) 1½ minas of silver from Ashur-taklaku: to be repaid in 75 days or bear interest at 1½ shekels per mina. (8) ½ mina of silver from Lashbe'u: to be repaid in 30 days or bear interest at ⅔ shekel 15 grains 2, 3

113280. List of four loans. (1) The garum owes Enlil-bani 8 minas 19⅔ shekels: to be repaid in thirty days or bear interest at ⅔ shekel 15 grains per mina per month. (2) Ashur-malik paid the garum 3⅔ minas refined silver as interest (?) on 12 minas. He shall pay interest from a certain date at 2 shekels per mina per month. (3) The garum owes Enlil-bani 2 minas 13 shekels of silver: to be repaid in 3 months or bear interest at ⅔ shekel 15 grains per month. Ina-a Enum-Ashur and Ashur-taklaku take the money as representing the governor. (4) Ashur-ṭabu owes Ashur-malik 4 minas of silver: to be repaid in 75 days or bear interest at 1½ shekels per mina per month 4

113496. Ilu-mutabil owes Bushu-kin 15 minas of silver: to be repaid in 250 days or bear interest at 1½ shekels per mina per month... 5

113416. BA (?)-sha-Ishtar owes Gimil-Adad 2 minas 4 shekels of silver: to be paid in the second month from date or bear interest at 1½ shekels per mina per month, the capital sum to be paid in Ganish 5

113428. Ishtar-bali-el owes Idin-Ishtar (1⅓) minas 4 shekels of silver: to be repaid in 65 days or he shall appear at the broker's 6

113531. Akutum owes Idin-Ishtar 15 shekels of silver: to be repaid at the second threshing or bear interest at 10% per month 6

113513. Dalash owes Shulie 2 minas of silver: from date he shall pay 3 shekels per month per mina interest 6

113353. Agali-uma-ilu owes Gawa-a 3 minas less 9 shekels of silver: to be paid in the second month or bear interest at 3 shekels per mina per month... 7

113470. Nimar-Ishtar owes Buzazu 12 talents of copper dross: to be repaid in the second month or bear interest at 1½ minas per month on the principal. "I have deposited the tablet at Elmeti's" 7

113512. Sharabunu-a and Beru-a owe Kikar-sha-ilu ½ mina of silver: to be repaid in 1 month or bear 6½ shekels per month interest 8

113520. The lady Shadi-a owes Bushu-kin 12 shekels of silver: to be repaid in 60 days or interest to be paid... 8

113516. Adad-rabu the scribe owes Aḫu-wakar 17 shekels of silver: interest to be paid in accordance with the decision of the *garu* 8

113528. Imliga-a owes the lady Madawada 1⅔ minas 6 shekels of silver: he is to send ½ mina in the fourth month, and he is to pay 1 mina 16 shekels in the seventh month or pay interest according to the decision of the *garu* 9

113380. For 50 minas of silver which Ennam-Ashur has lent to Mazi-a and Zuea, they have sworn their tablets. No claim is to be made by Enum-Ashur 9

113571. Statement made by Alaḫum with reference to his debt of 13⅔ shekels of silver to Idin-Ishtar. If the money is expended, he will return the capital sum in Ganish or the city; under other conditions, the interest is to be 10% per month. He will inform him of the name of the city in which he will pay the capital and interest 10

113576a. Envelope. Waklie and Gabzi-a, his wife, owe Ena-ashru 15 shekels of silver and three sacks of corn, to be repaid at harvest: they are to pay a talent and he shall have a claim on the corn. Five seal impressions of 2 seals 10–11

113574a. Envelope of contract tablet relating to a loan by Enlil-bani to Ilu-malak and Wawala. Six seal impressions of 3 seals 11

113436. Certificate that Man-Zuin is in possession of two tablets, one a payment of a debt of 3 minas of gold, the other relating to a debt of ½ mina owed by Kuzi-ai 12

NO.		PLATE.
113545.	Ashur-nishu has paid Amur-Ashur ½ mina ⅙ shekel on Alaḫum's account. Amur-Ashur shall "clear" Ashur-nishu if Alaḫum makes any claim	12
113505.	Document concerning a debt of Ikunum to Amur-ilu	13
113535.	(Possibly a continuation of another tablet: contains details of a deal in direct speech)...	13

Deposits. Classed under this head will be found two sets of documents, the first set, Plates 14–17, being distinguished by the use of the word *baḳadu* (Akk. *paḳadu*); the second, Plates 18–20, by *ezebu*. The difference appears to be that in the first set a specified individual is entrusted with money to be paid by him to certain people, while in the second set we have notes of goods left in stores and so forth, to be called for by the people named. Both classes obviously relate to a deposit system entailed by caravan traffic, and as they are generally in the first person, they are possibly agent's reports. Thus, in No. 113499, Idin-Zuin appears to be acting for Bushu-kin and Ennam-Ashur for BA(?)-sha-Ishtar. That the documents are for use in possible disputes is shown by the fact that they are generally witnessed.

Catalogue of the Deposit Tablets. Plates 14–20.

NO.		PLATE.
113420.	Deposits of five sums of silver, or silver and gold, by different persons	14
113652.	Deposit of 30 minas of silver with Shume-abia and Ibil-Zuin. Witnessed ...	14
113608.	Payment of a quantity of clothes, etc., for sealed copper. The whole amount is deposited	15
113469.	Garments and sums deposited with Idin-Zuin for different people. Witnessed ...	15
113624.	Deposit of 1⅔ minas of silver stamped with Lulu's seal with Bushu-kin. Witnessed	15
113530.	Deposit of 2 minas of gold, 13 minas of silver with Kuzim and Abu-shalim; they are to take the money to the brokers' entrance (?)	16
113417.	Wool, garments, and sums of various value deposited with Dan-Ashur	16
113373.	40 minas of silver taken to Ummeani-a and Sha-kima-iati; together with 10 minas of silver to Zahaha-a, Zuea and Buzazu on their loan to Belanu and Adad-damḳu. A sum of copper and silver and an ass to be returned in the city (of Ashur). The whole deposited with Ashur-bani. Witnessed	17
113499.	Idin-Zuin pays interest on a sum of copper: Ennam-Ashur deposits lead and clothes with Idin-Zuin	17
113599.	Sums received from various people. 22 minas left	18
113446.	Various clothes left by Anani for Ishtar-ilushu. Witnessed	18
113566.	Statement of the disposal of certain sums of copper stored in Burush-Ḫatim among Kusallim, Idin-Ishtar, and Ashur-ṭabu. Clothes and a sum of silver left by Ashur-ṭabu for Idin-Ishtar	19
113498.	Sums of money and clothes left have been given to the official at the *bit garim*...	19
113326.	Account of money transactions involving a debt by Bushu-kin. Clothes, etc., left by Bushu-kin	20
113653.	Garments left for Absienu and Ennum-Ashur. Witnessed	20

Disposal of Sums of Money. The group of ten tablets which all commence with the formula *Ina x Mana*, or *Ina x Lubuštu*, sometimes followed by *libba* (see Nos. 113310, 10; 113477, 7; 113360, 4; 113628, 4) are generally in the first

person, and may also be regarded as agent's notes or reports. The documents in general give an account of the disposal of money or clothes. In two cases (Nos. 113515, 113310) the texts close with a deposit formula, and the connection is further shown by No. 113425, where the sum of copper disposed of was stored by Shume-kusallim and Idin-Ishtar. In No. 113360 4 minas are taken on a debt of 9 minas 11 shekels; this is probably to be interpreted as an advance in repayment of a loan. In the same document payments are made to three men for acting as witnesses, *a-na u-di-tim ša a-me-tim* (No. 113360, 19).

CATALOGUE OF TABLETS CONCERNING THE DISPOSAL OF SUMS OF MONEY.

NO.		PLATE.
113636.	$\frac{1}{3}$ mina 6 shekels taken out of $1\frac{2}{3}$ minas of *siparru*: the rest is in the possession of the copper-smith	21
113628.	Out of 23 minas of silver and 1 mina of gold, 4 minas (belong to) Ikribu-sha-Ashir	21
113601.	Of 27 minas of boiled metal which they acquired in a legal case, BA (?)-sha-A is giving $4\frac{2}{3}$ minas, and I have paid 22 minas	21
113515.	Orders for various persons to take sums out of 23 minas 7 shekels stored in the palace. A sum left in the palace. Another sum belongs to Zuzu	21
113360.	Four minas are taken on a debt of 9 minas 11 shekels owed by Dudu to Gimil-Ishtar: $\frac{1}{3}$ mina is given to Kushatu (?), the remaining $3\frac{2}{3}$ minas to Idin-abeim to take to his father Gimil-Ishtar. $1\frac{1}{2}$ minas are given to Idin-abeim, and to Sha-kima-iati, Gimil-Ishtar and Abu-shalim "for affirmation of oaths"...	22
113425.	Disposal of a sum of copper stored by Shume-kusallim and Idin-Ishtar in Burush-Ḫatim...	22
113477.	Account of total of two sums of silver and its disposal. A record of other sums, the value of goods received, with instructions to send sums in payment ...	23
113348.	Out of a sum of 10 minas of silver belonging to Ashur-re'u and Ashur-bel-malkim, which has come from Ashur, Ashur-re'u shall take 6 minas, Ashur-bel-malkim 4 minas. A tablet about a certain transaction has disappeared. They witnessed their agreements for the remaining sums at the gate. Ashur-bel-malkim is to collect 45 minas sealed by Atilat and Ashur-bani	24
113449.	Disposal of numbers of garments, etc.	24
113310.	304 garments brought by different persons. An enumeration of the batches sent to the palace and the mines, and detail of a deposit	25

PAYMENTS, RECEIPTS AND COMMERCIAL NOTES. The majority of the documents classed under this head are clearly notes of a daily cash-account, and may be agent's accounts or banker's entries. The latter view would best suit such a document as No. 113396, a list of sums belonging to various people, and is favoured by the advances made "on account of" people in No. 113598. The casual nature of other documents make them difficult to class, as the particular circumstances are not clear. Perhaps No. 113528 is to be read as an order for Ḳatki-ilu and Buzu to send silver ornaments or jewellery. Such a document as No. 113633, which specifies a number of sums "in his possession" must have related to some other document. Some of the documents are semi-legal in character, *e.g.*, No. 113538, which provides for the settlement of a debt incurred on a purchase. The only documents dated are No. 113629, "in my eponymy," *i-na li-me-ni*, and No. 113542, no month or week being given.

Catalogue of Tablets Recording Payments, Receipts, and Commercial Notes. Plates 26–44.

NO.		PLATE.
113635.	List of persons who owe 100	26
113540.	Statement of payments of lead made by A-ninaa and the scribe	26
113619.	Payments of silver and statement of debt	26
113547.	Instructions to take certain moneys from Ena-Zuin and give them to Ashur-malik, and a promise to repay 20 grains	27
113611.	Sums of money with notes of the purpose for which they were spent	27
113614.	Record of barter between Ashur-re'u and Ashur-bel-malkim	27
113455.	Legal decision regarding a payment for 25 tunics	28
113646.	Money invested by Ashur-malik, Gimil-Ishtar and the scribe for thirds in a business deal	28
113629.	Garments put into the *bit garim*	28
113644.	Payments made for the purpose of a journey, and for a third part of some cloth...	28
113319.	Record of payments made to agents, and for articles purchased	29
113598.	Payments made on account of different persons for clothes, asses' fodder, etc. ...	30
113538.	Orders with regard to the settlement of a loan	30
113525.	Katki-ilu and Buzu are to send 6½ minas 1 shekel, in silver, ornaments or jewellery from Burush-Ḫatim	31
113633.	Amounts of silver and copper belonging to different persons "in his possession"	31
113651.	Payments of silver for goods, on Ashur-malik's account, and payments of lead to Ashur-taklaku and Gimil-belim	31
113542.	Record of the disposal of the scribe's money. Dated	32
113527.	Receipts of lead and clothes and dispatch of silver	32
113371.	Payments made to different people and clothes received	32
113472.	Record of payments and receipts on a business transaction with Mar-ibnini. The price of 1 garment received from Manu-a	33
113523.	List of sums of silver, the price of various goods in possession of the "master" (*ta-ar-ma-na*), and an order to send sums from different people to "the city"...	33
113347.	Notes of sums received in payment for different articles	34
113396.	List of sums of money, with notes of persons by whom they were paid	34
113550.	List of moneys received, with details concerning different transactions	35
113534.	Sums received as the price of clothes and lead, from various persons, which Manim-balim-Ashur lent Ashur-malik for purposes of trade	36
113617.	The scribe is sending a sum of silver and tablets to the son of Anani, and has given it to Takie in the presence of Ahu-wakar	36
113620.	Ashir-malik has taken away 1 mina of silver belonging to Shuhubur. Witnessed	36
113647.	Account of the expenditure of sums brought by different people, and a sum which is lacking (?)	36
113565.	A witnessed certificate that Ela has brought certain sums to different persons, and has delivered a sum in the city...	37
113532.	Sums paid by the scribe, a sum taken by the copper-smith and clothes given ...	37
113522.	Note concerning a transaction with lead: the total sum has been sent to Ashir-bashti, the slave of Kuluma-a	38
113645.	Account of sums borrowed from different sources	38
113509.	Numbers of sacks of meal brought by different families and persons	38
113447.	List of clothes and amounts of money	39
113445.	Record of a transaction in reference to 34 garments	39

NO.		PLATE.
113592.	List of garments	40
113526.	A legal document ordering Idin-Ashur to pay a sum of silver and its interest if he does not produce Uzur-sha-Ashur as a witness	40
113638.	A number of skins brought and a number missing	40
113493.	Clothes Uzua brought, clothes I gave to Uzua, and a part payment of the price: other garments given and despatched	41
113427.	List of proper names and titles	41
113375.	Record of the cutting down of certain trees and vegetables, and of certain payments connected therewith	42
113597.	A similar document	42
113287.	Portion of a letter containing an agent's report	43
113381.	Letter containing an account of an agent's procedure in Burush-Ḫatim and Burush-Ḫana	44

Abstracts of Cases. These are drawn up after a regular model. The preamble states that "X and Y brought a case," *iz-bu-du ni-a-din-ma*, No. 113341, 2; or "X brought a case against Y," *X a-na Y iz-ba-at ni-a-din-ma*, No. 113506, 3; or that "X questioned Y," *Zu-ba Me-ir u I-li-a iš-u-lu-u*, No. 113492, 2. The plea of X follows in direct speech. In most cases this is followed by the answer of Y. In conclusion, generally a judgment is entered "according to this evidence," the constitution of the court being named. A typical instance is the conclusion of No. 113506.

(9) *a-na a-we-tim a-ni-a-tim*	According to this evidence
ga-ru-um Ga-ni-iš TUR.GAL	the garu of Ganish, the subordinate official (?)
i-di-in ni-a-din-ma	judged the case.
pan ►[illegible]*-ša-Ašur*	It was judged before
si-bu di-ni ni-di-in	? -sha-Ashur, the elder
(witnesses).	of the court.

In one case the substitute for this conclusion is a note that the verdict was *non licet*, without specifying the court:—

pan a-ni-e-ma	Before these
ki-bit ni-a-din	the case was pleaded.
la du-na-ah ni-a-din	The elders did not pronounce on
si-bu-tum (113492, 16–19).	the case.

It is noteworthy that in this case no answer of the defendant is recorded, so that the prosecutor had not established his case; we have here an instance of the *la denu* of later Babylonian law. None of these documents bear seal impressions, but it is to be presumed that such were on their cases, since in two instances it is stated that "X impresses the seal," *tab-ba-i*, Nos. 113341, 38; 113554, 4.

Catalogue of Tablets Containing Abstracts of Legal Cases. Plates 45–50.

NO.		PLATE.
113506.	Anina brought a case against Ḫanu and gave evidence	45
113261.	Ibni-Adad brought a case against Gimil-belim and two others, stating in evidence that his father settled the debt owed to their father by a payment to the *tamkar*, but did not receive his tablets. These were promised to Kardum-Adad, Ibni-Adad's brother, but a mud duplicate, *hu-ur si-a-nam*, of Kardum-Adad's seal was left in their house, and Ibni-Adad was not aware of the trick, *dur-me-tim*. In defence, Gimil-belim and the others stated that their father left them the tablet, and they accordingly brought a case against Ibni-Adad. Did Ibni-Adad's father pay the account due on this tablet? or did his father leave the tablets deposited while alive? The plea is fictitious, and Gimil-belim and the others are keepers of their oaths. If the case is not proved, Ibni-Adad shall not pay a shekel of the disputed amount. It is clear that the plea is fictitious	45
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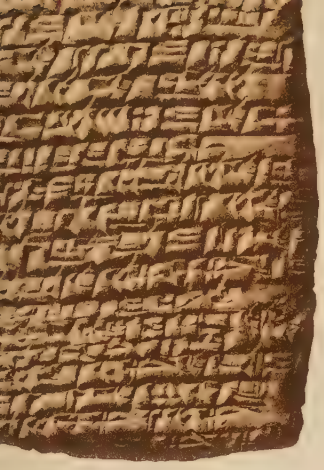
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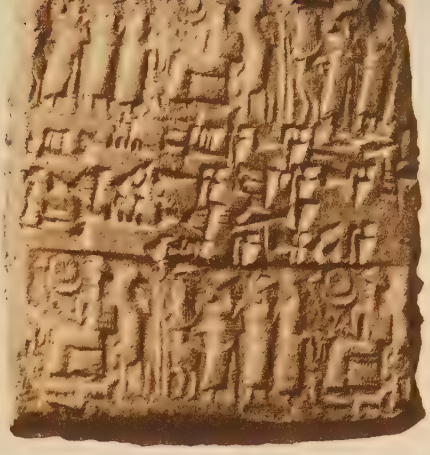
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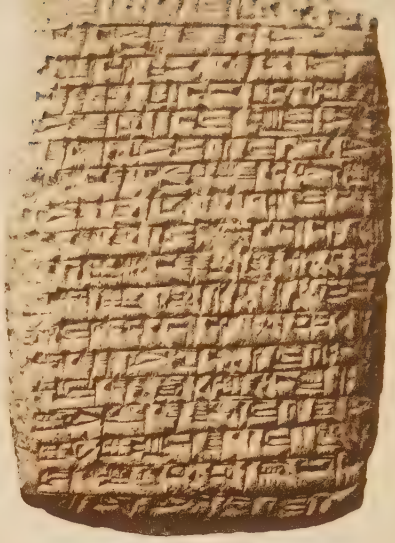
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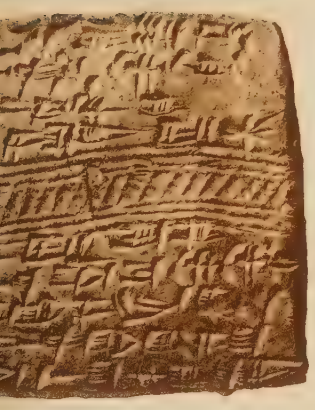
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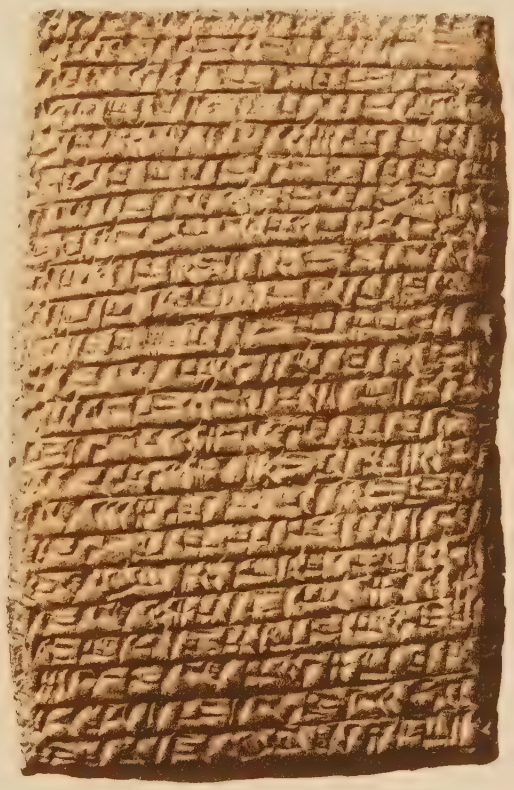
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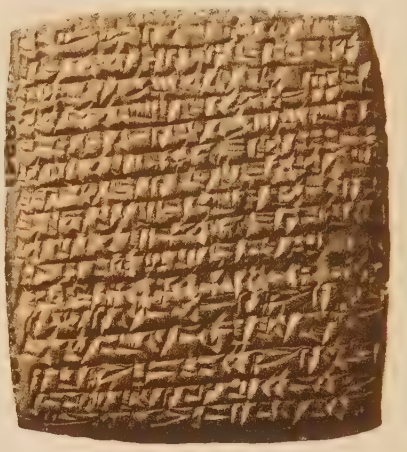
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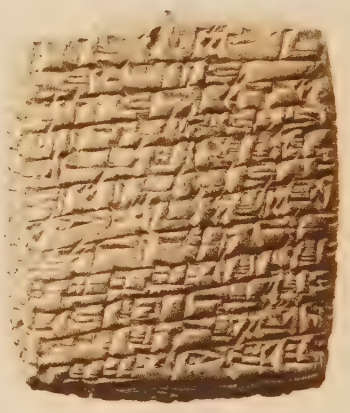
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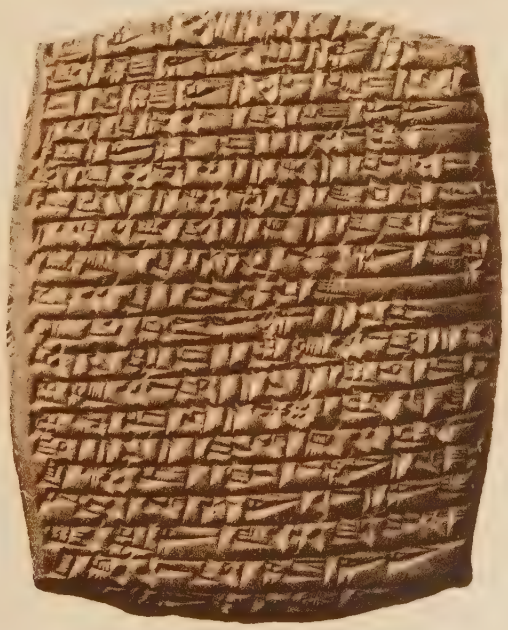
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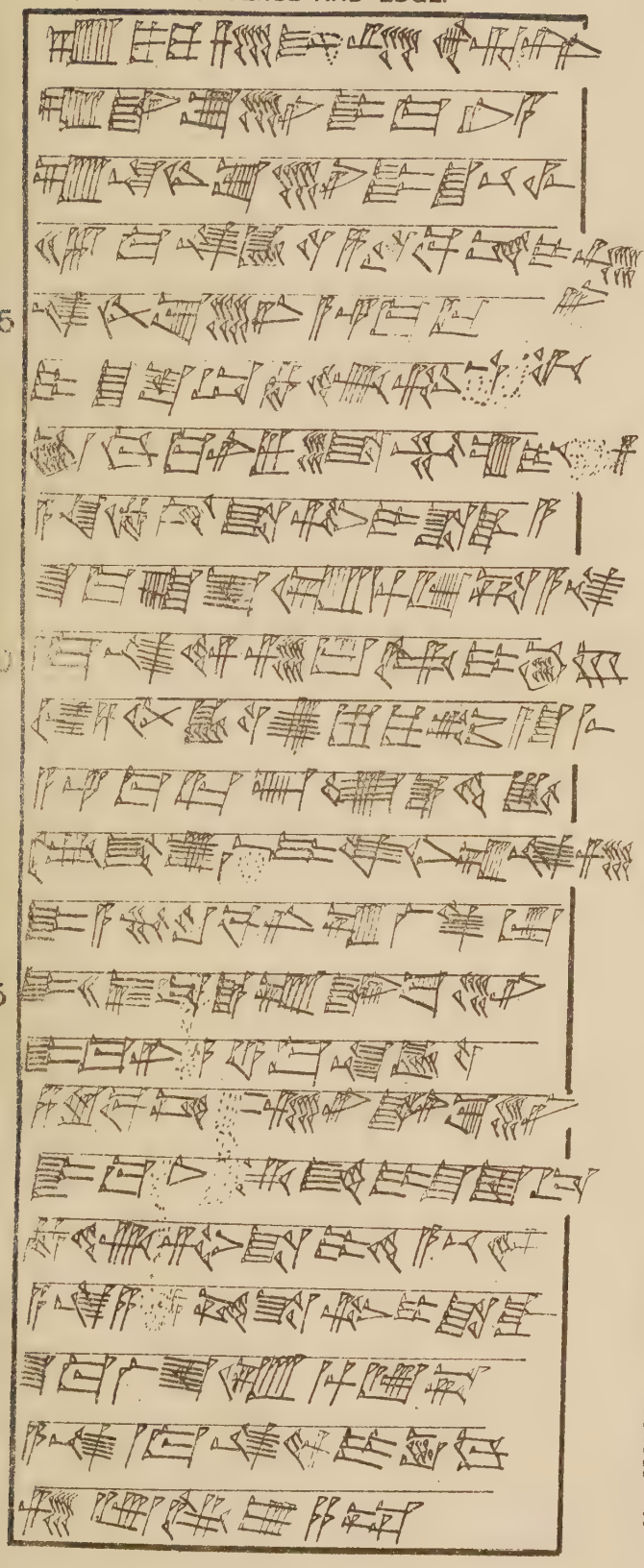
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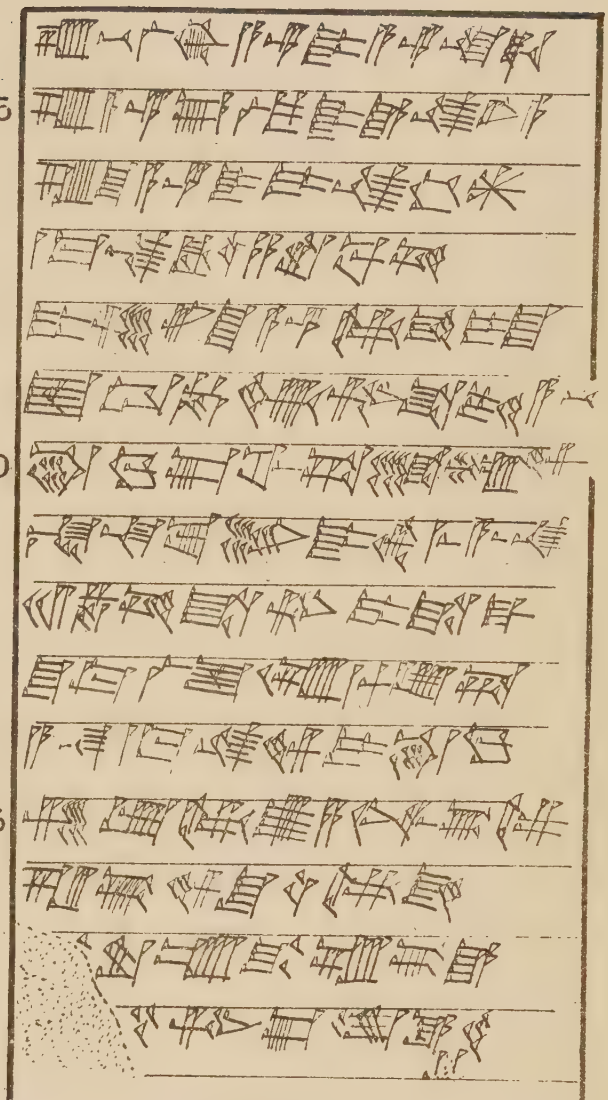
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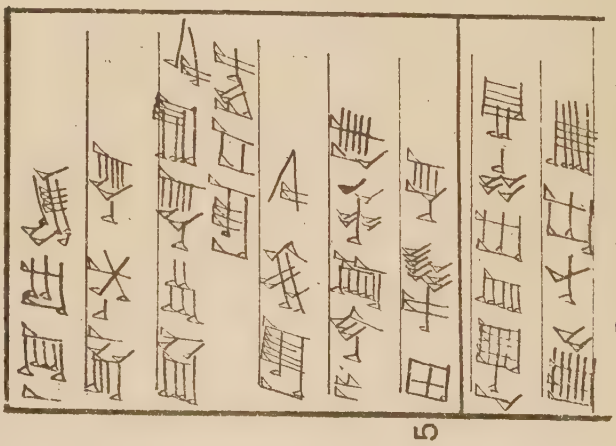


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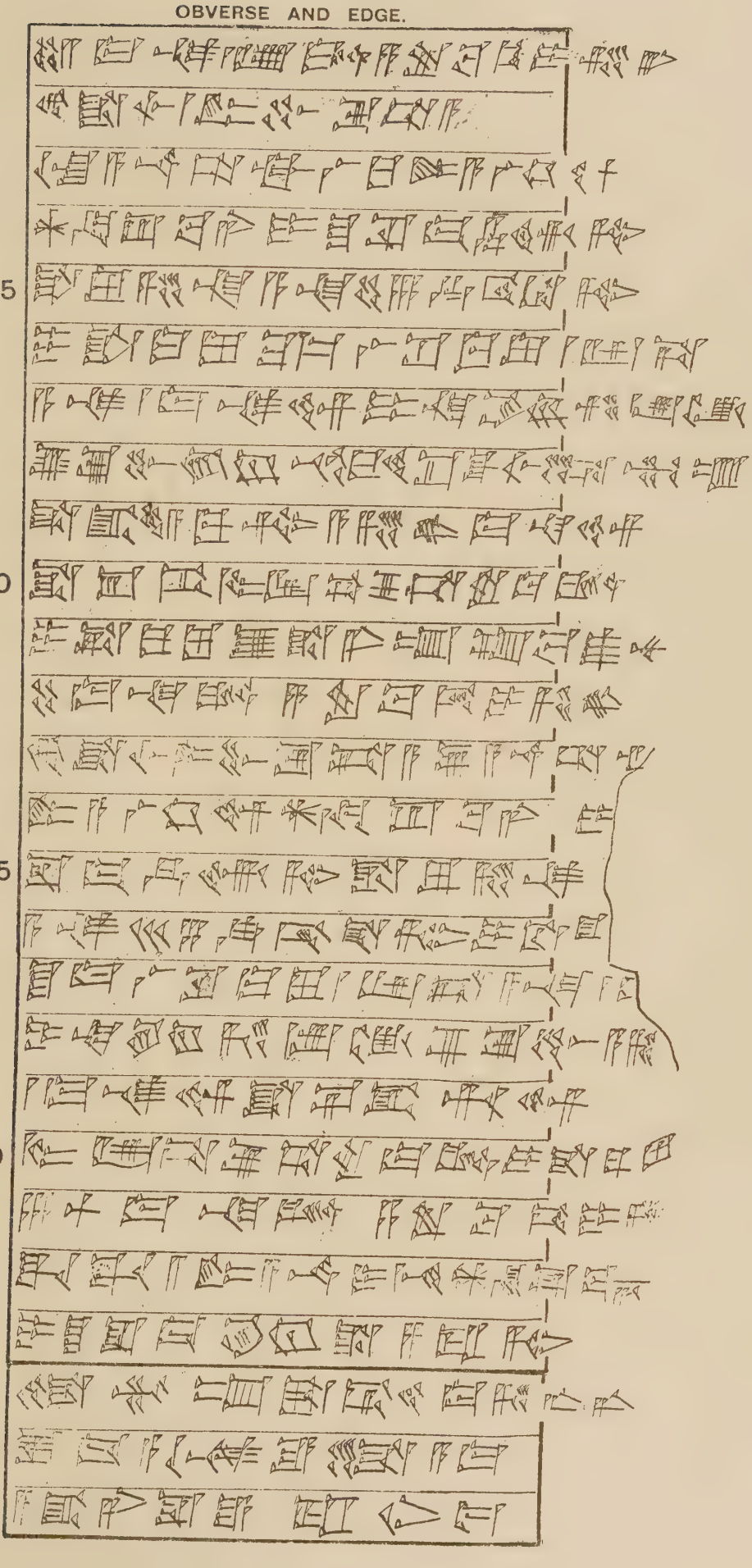
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Loans.

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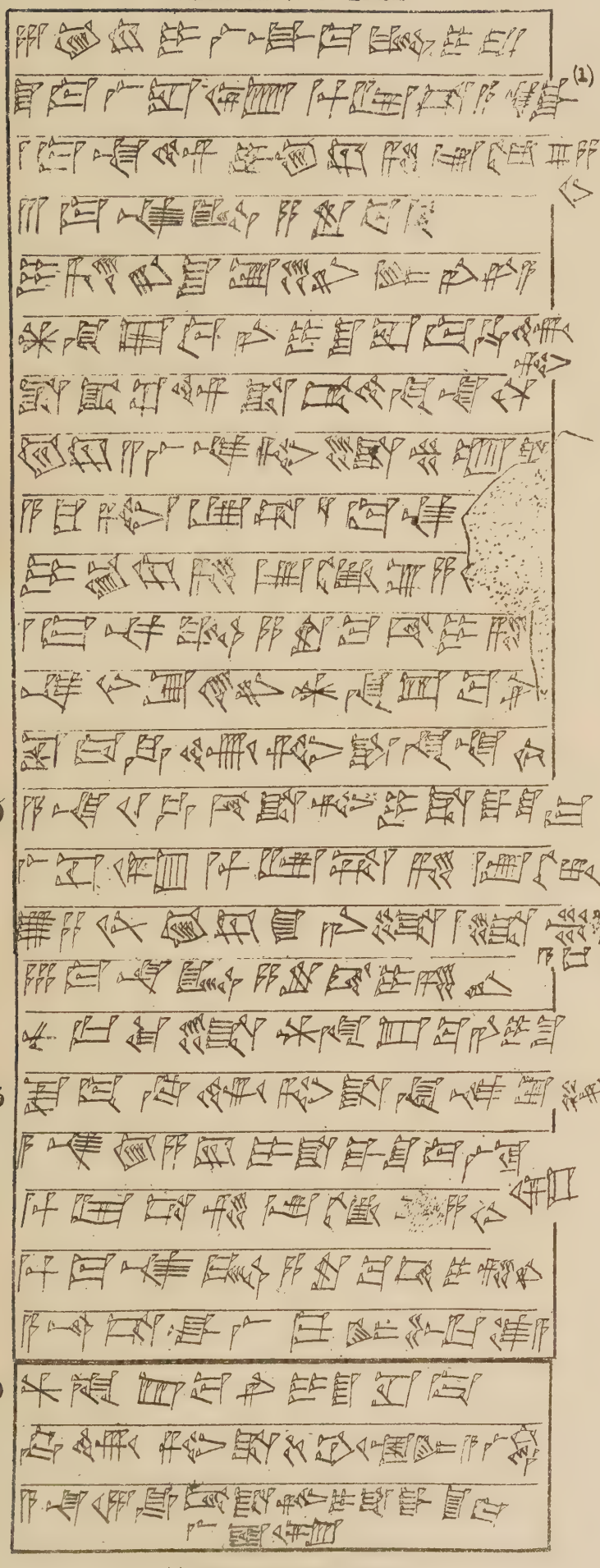


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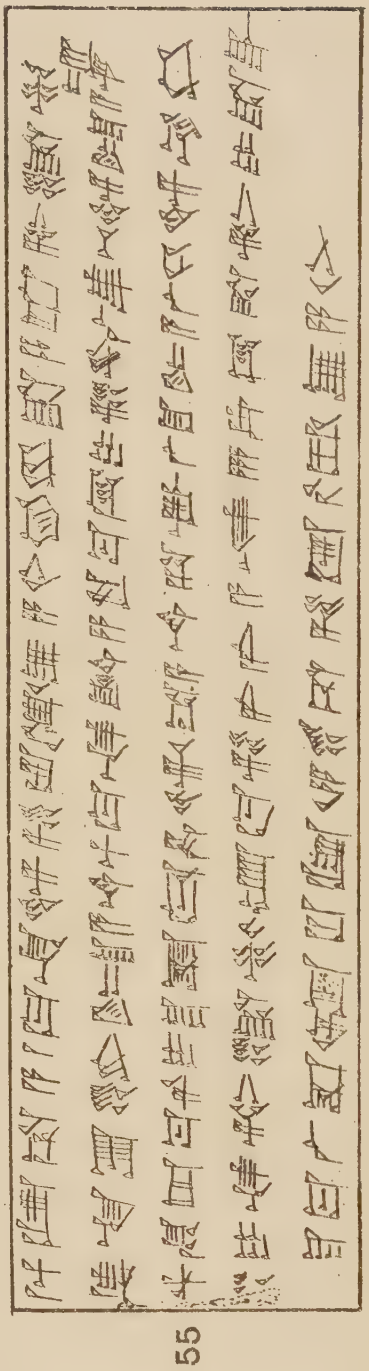
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No. 113259.

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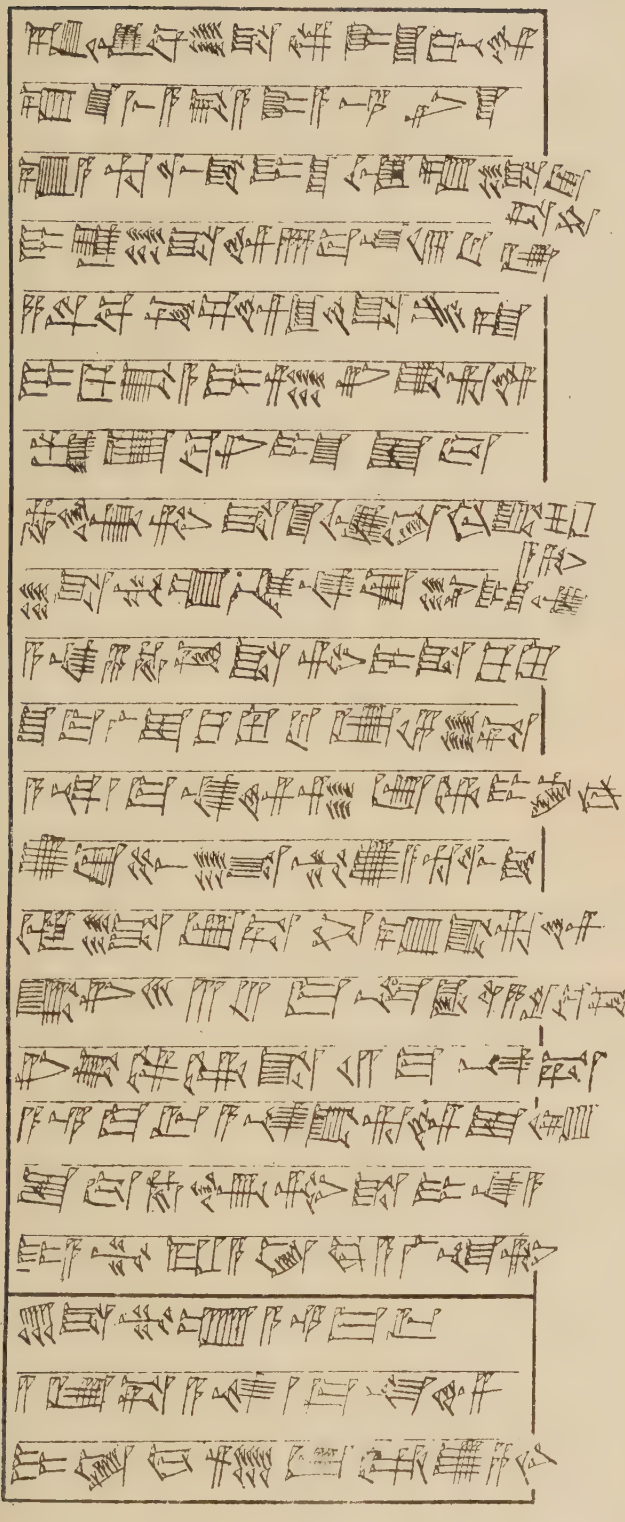
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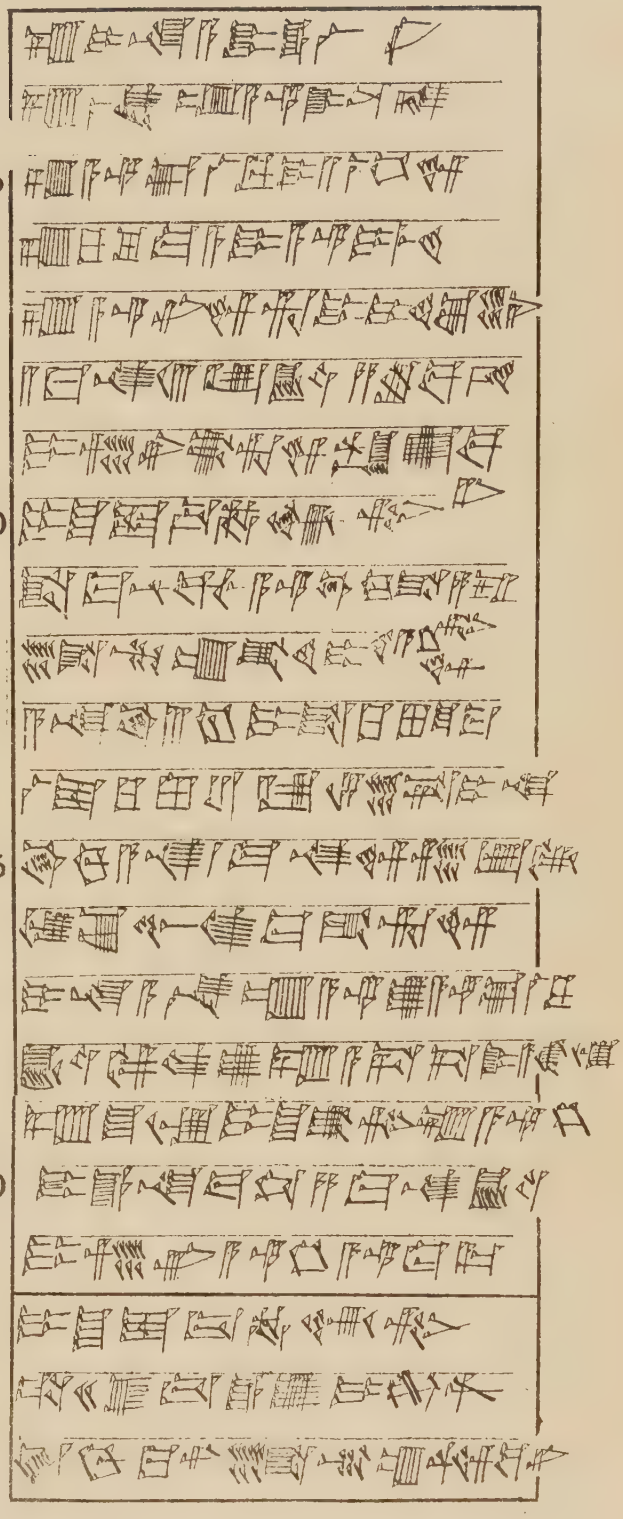
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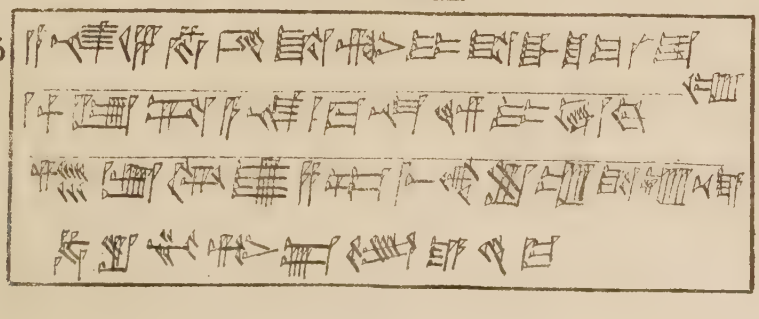
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REVERSE AND EDGE.



LEFT EDGE.

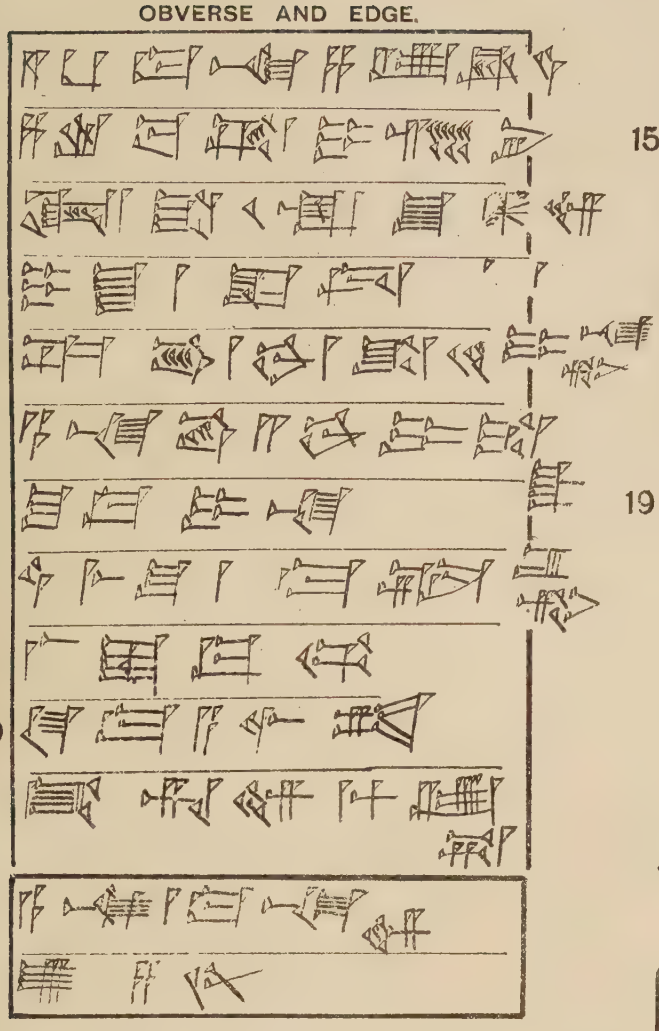


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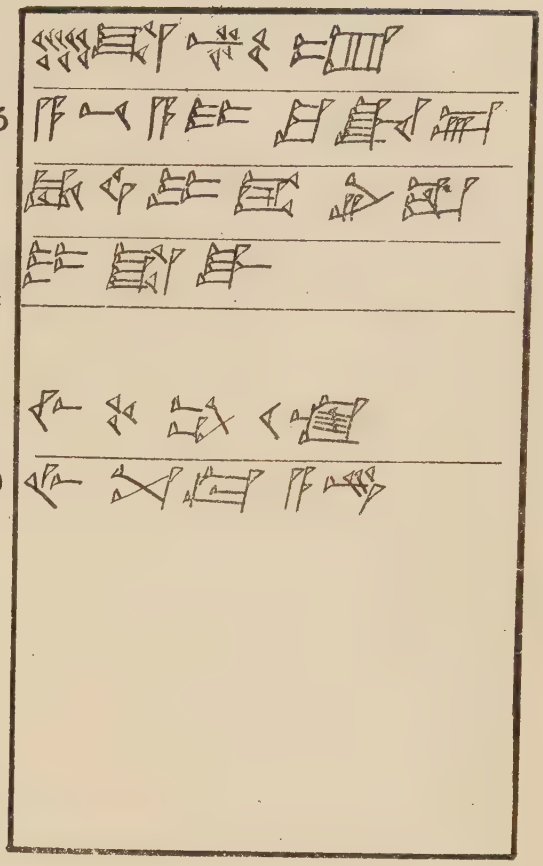
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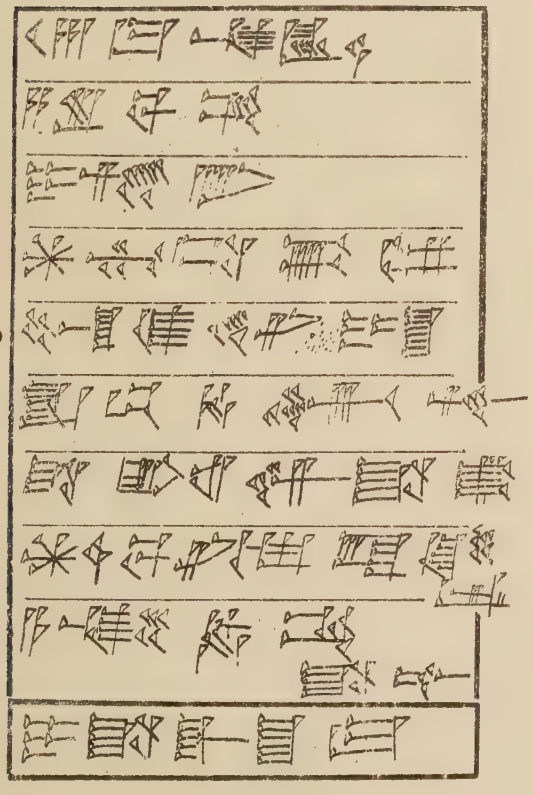


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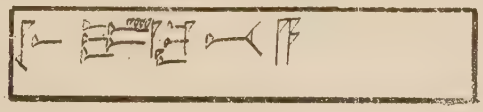
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REVERSE AND EDGE.



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CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Loans.

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OBVERSE

REVERSE.

No. 113051.
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REVERSE AND EDGE.

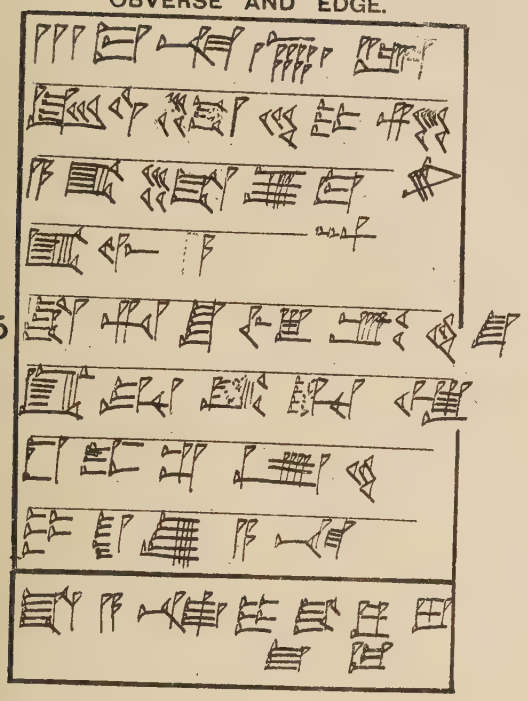
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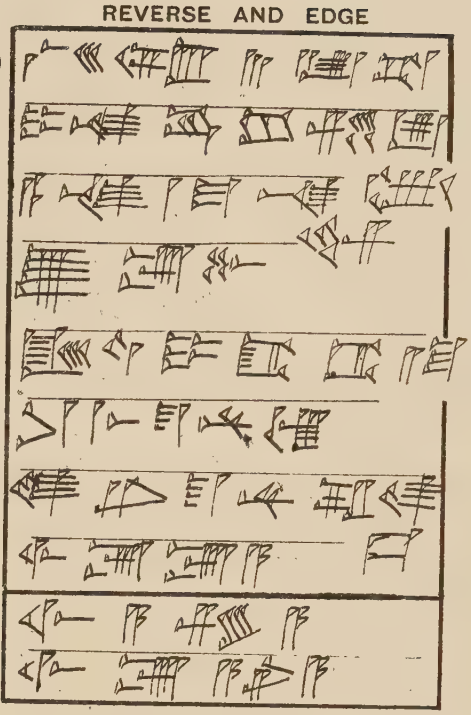
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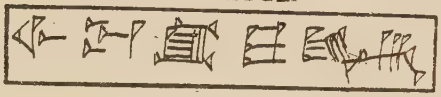
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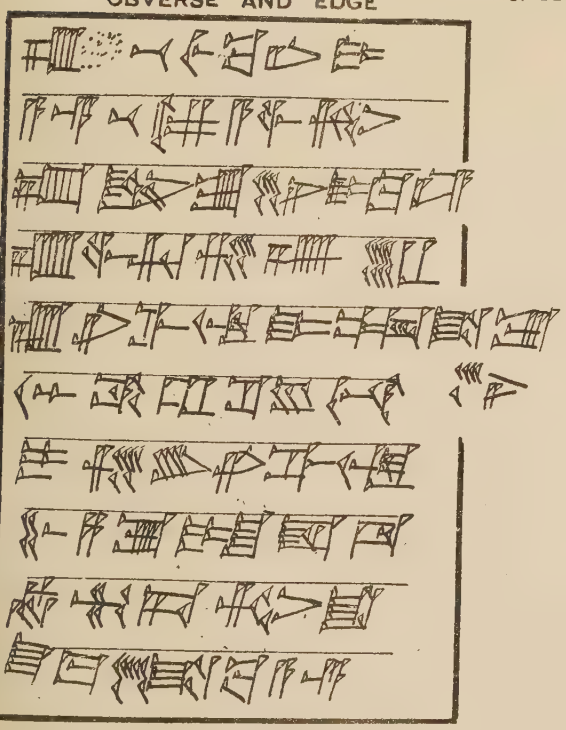


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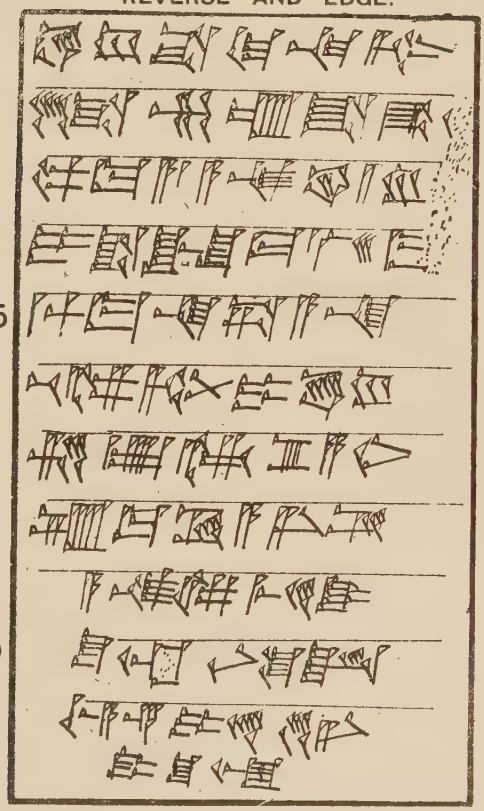


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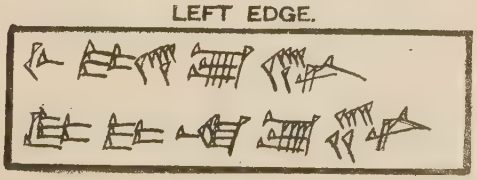
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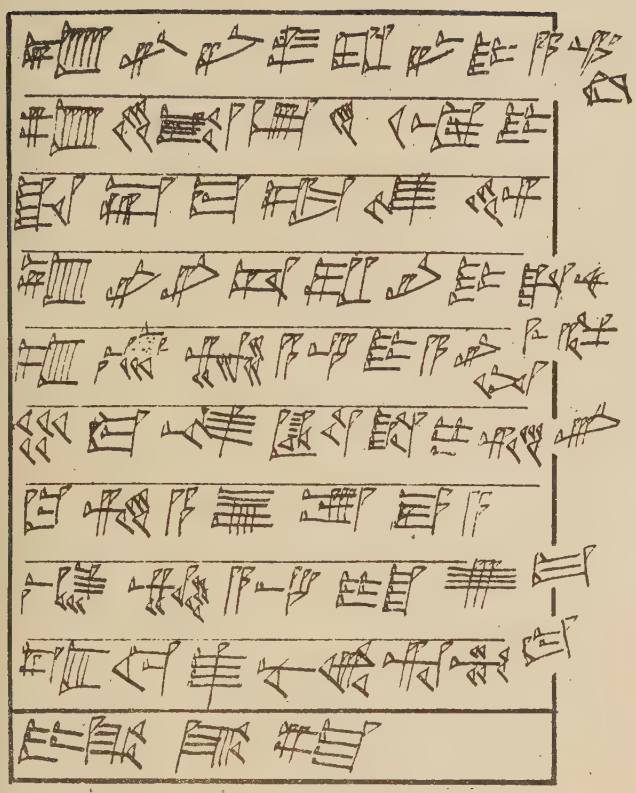
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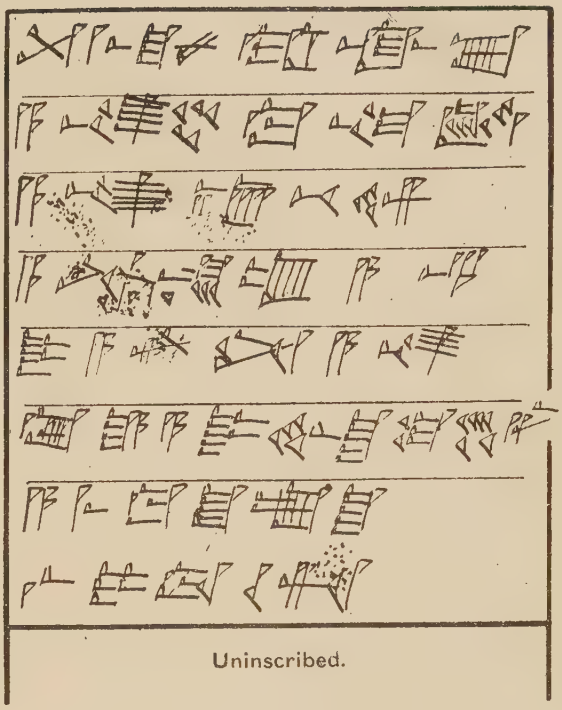
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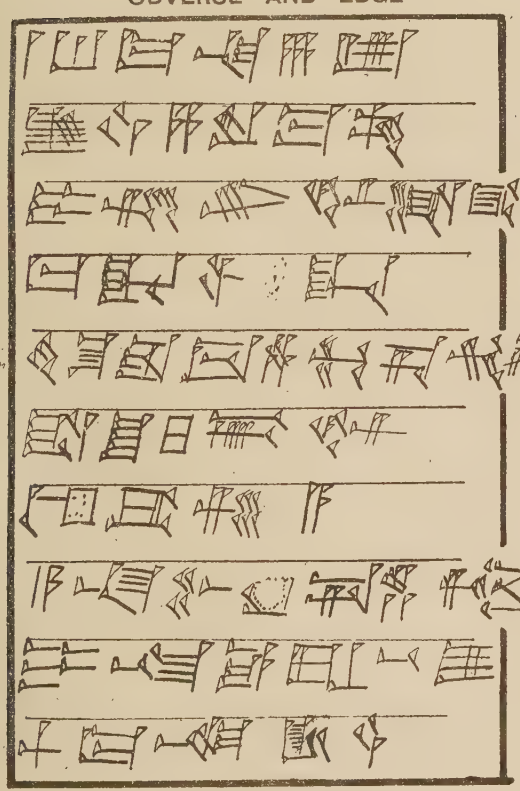
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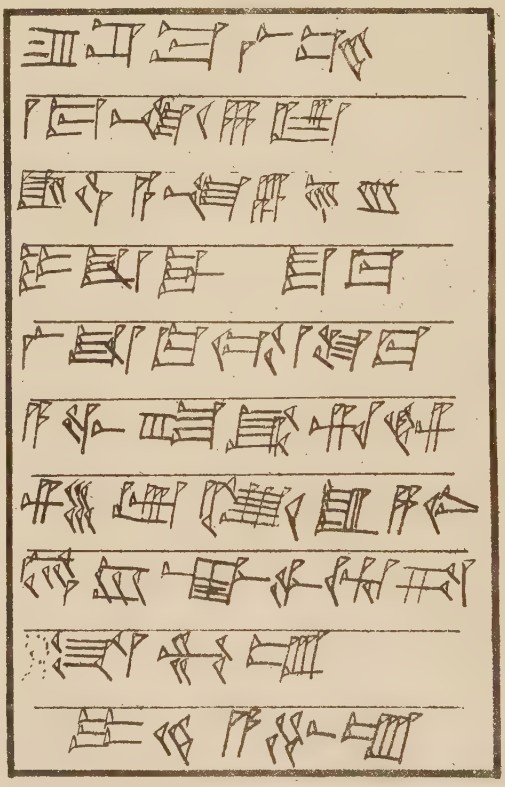
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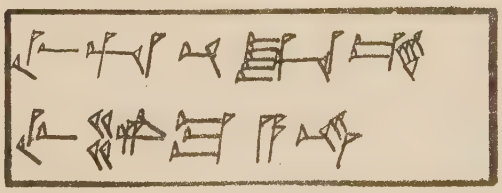
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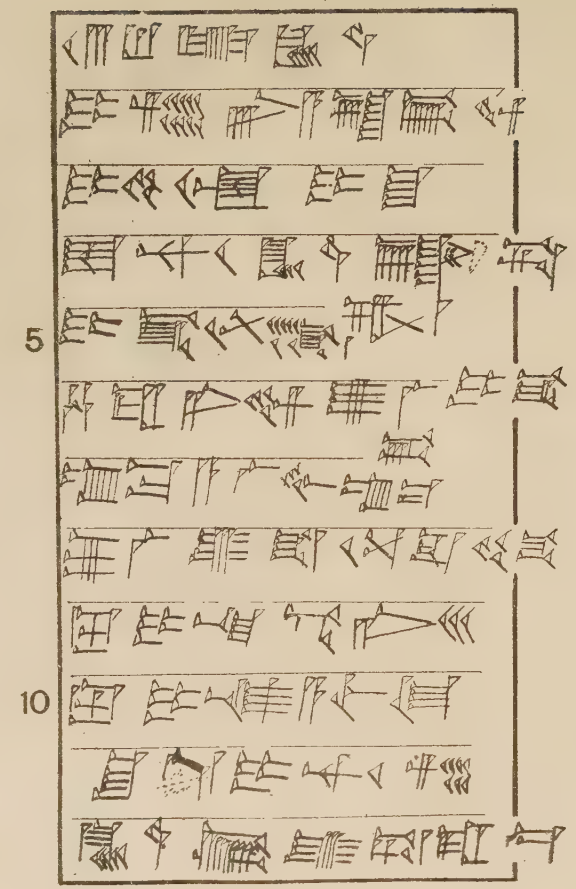
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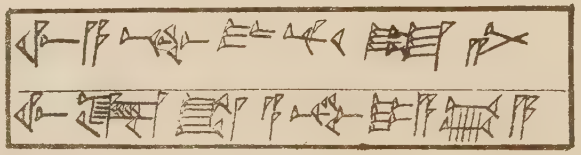
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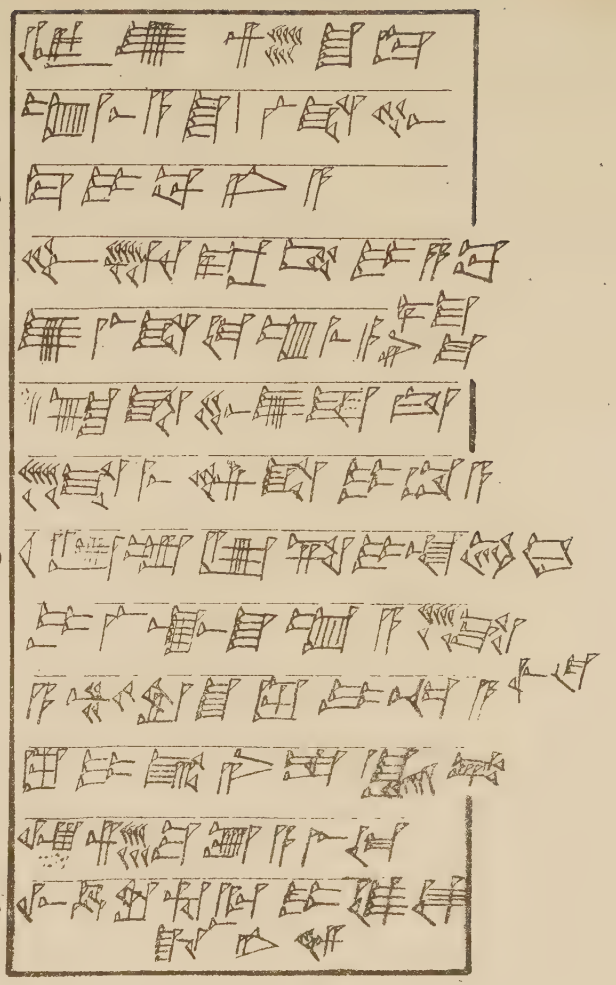
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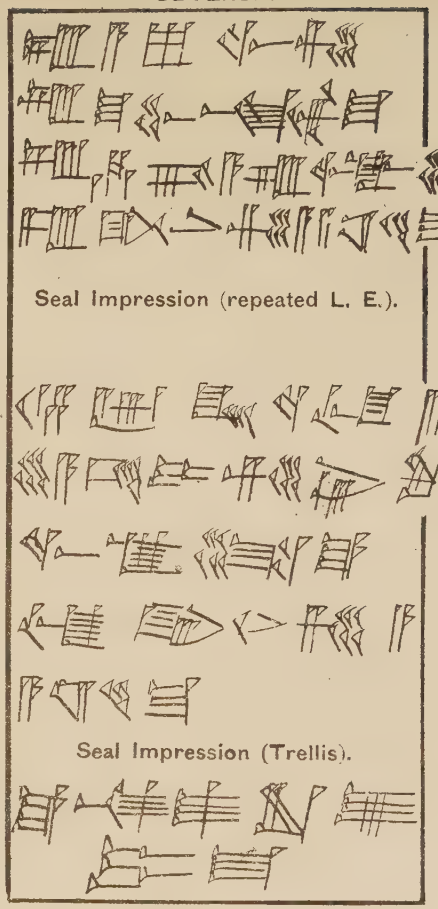


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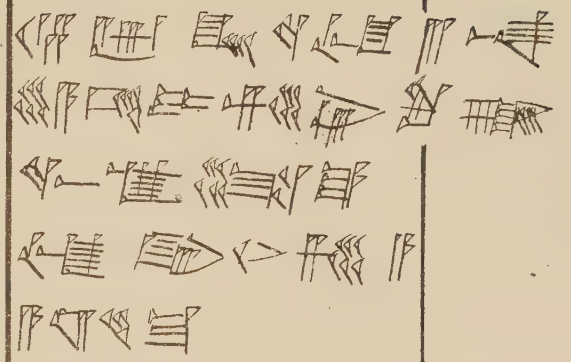


No. 113576a (Case).

OBVERSE.



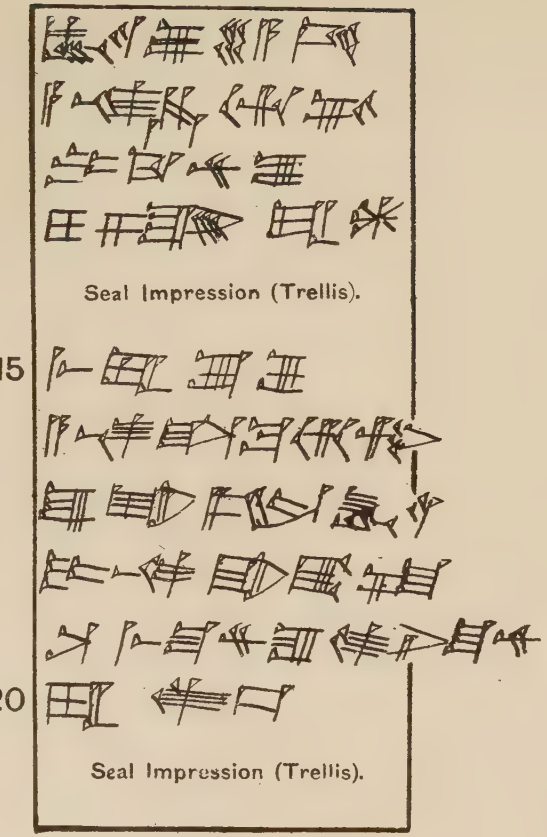
Seal Impression (repeated L. E.).



Seal Impression (Trellis).

No. 113576a (Case).

REVERSE AND EDGE.



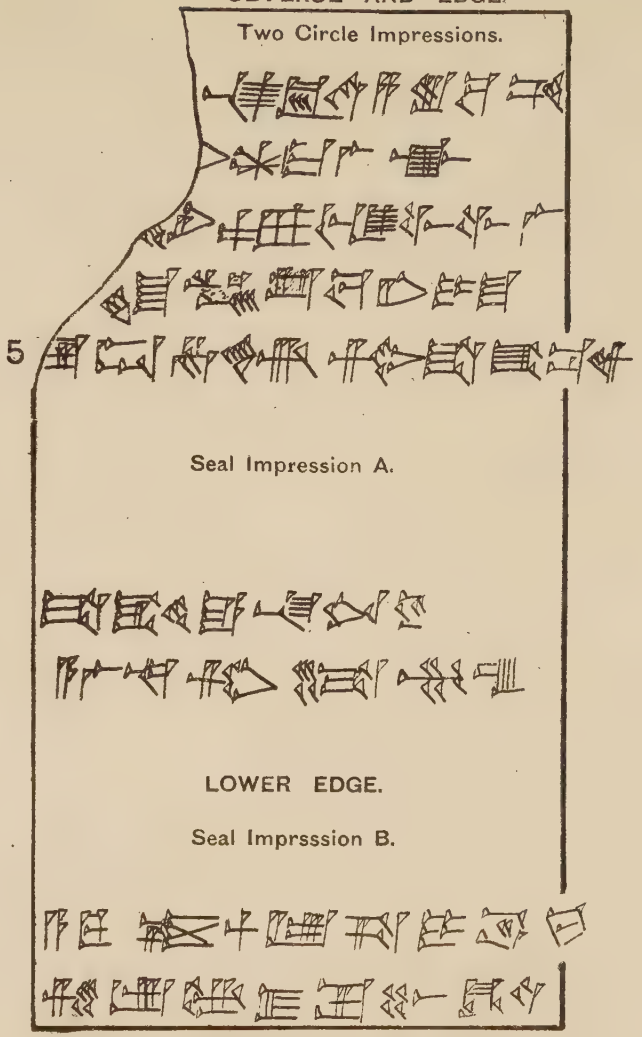
Seal Impression (Trellis).

Seal Impression (Trellis).

No. 113574a (Case).

OBVERSE AND EDGE.

Two Circle Impressions.



Seal Impression A.

LOWER EDGE.

Seal Imprsssion B.

REVERSE.

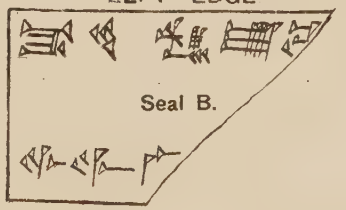


Seal Impression B.

Seal Impression C.

LOWER EDGE: Seal Impression C.

LEFT EDGE



Seal B.

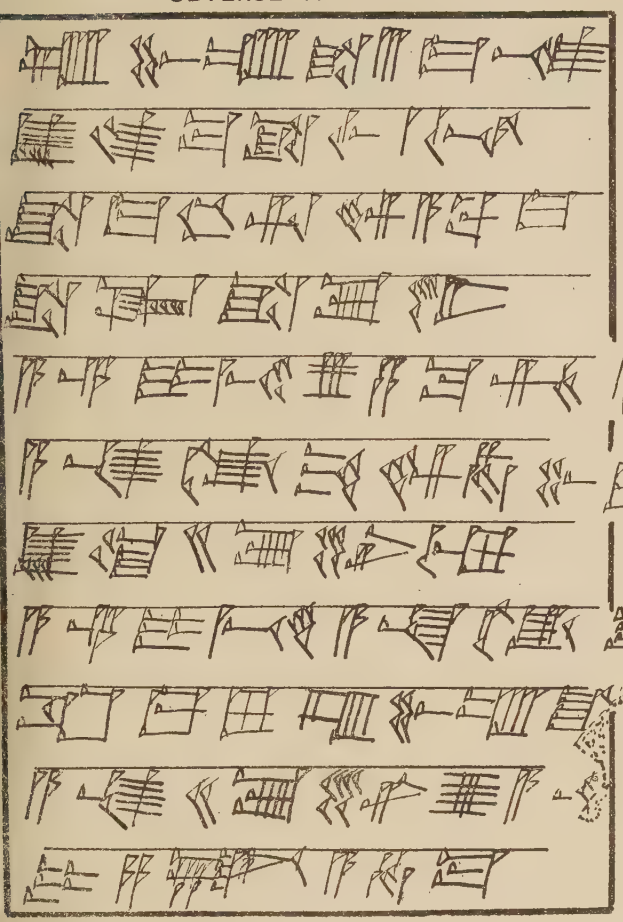
RIGHT EDGE: Seal A.

CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

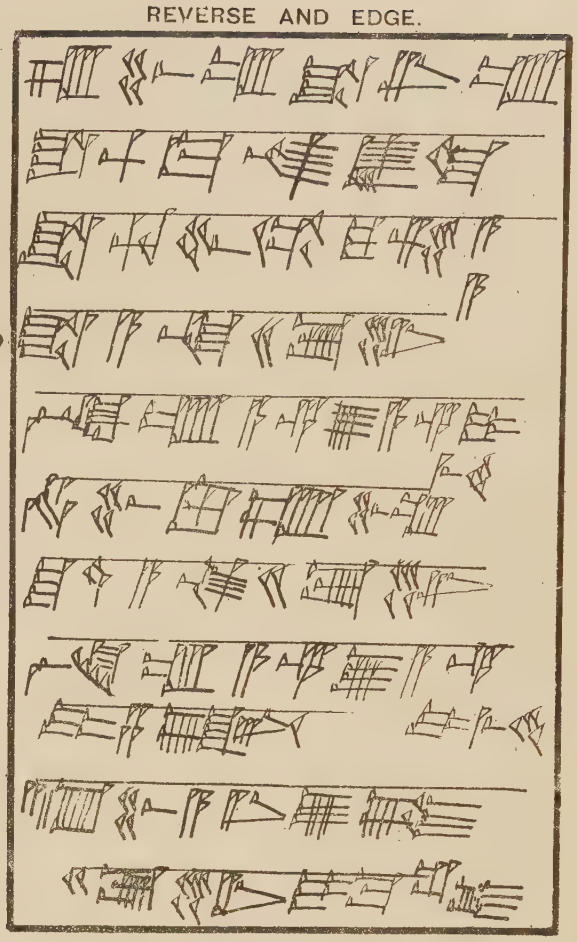
Loans.

No. 113436.

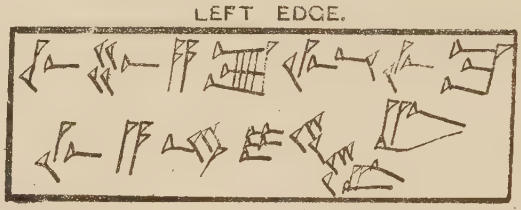
OBVERSE AND EDGE.



REVERSE AND EDGE.

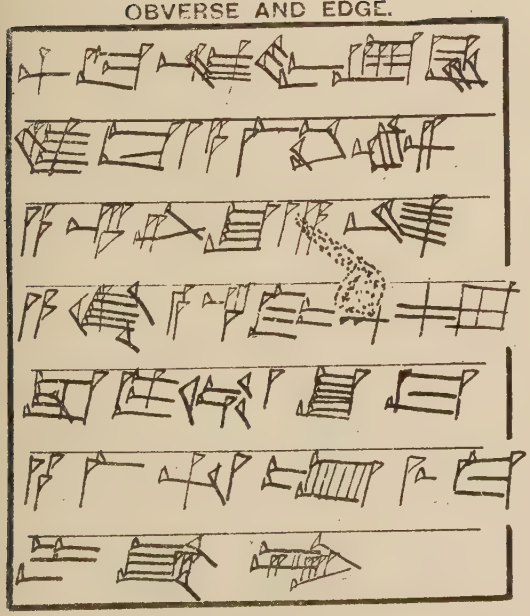


LEFT EDGE.



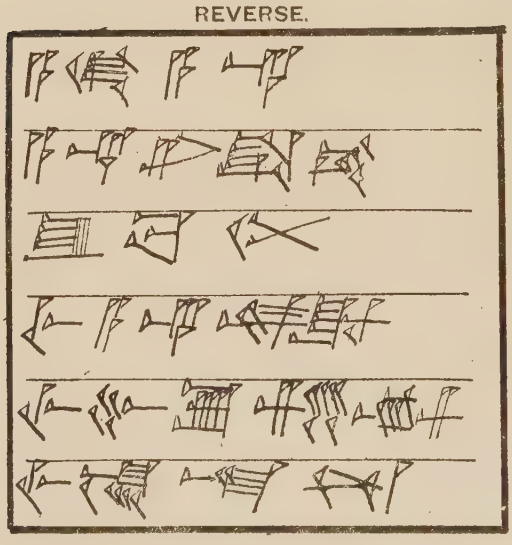
No. 113545.

OBVERSE AND EDGE.



No. 113545.

REVERSE.

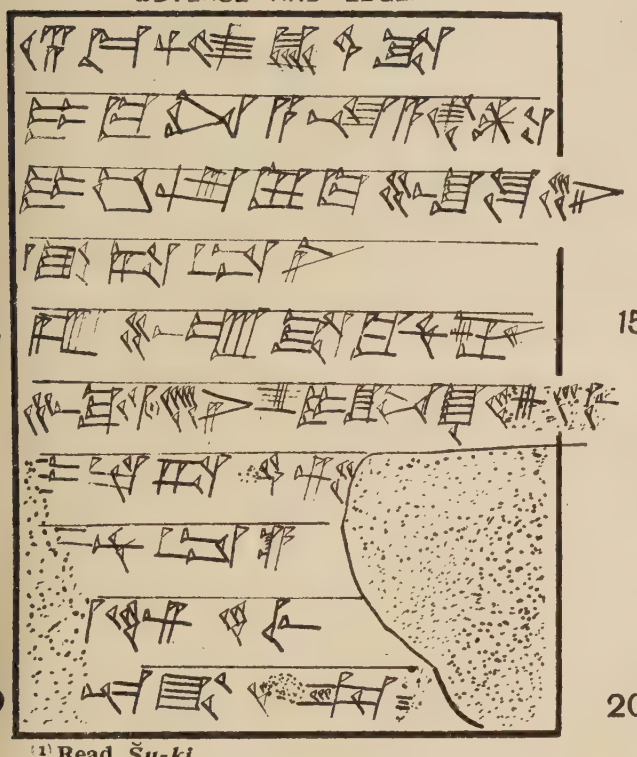


CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

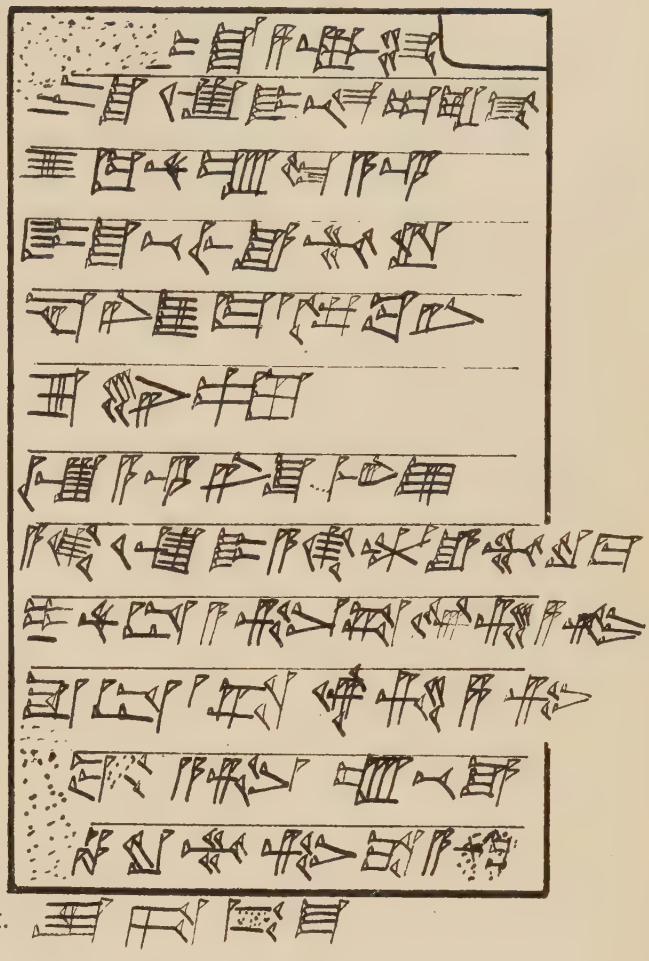
Loans.

No. 113505.

OBVERSE AND EDGE.

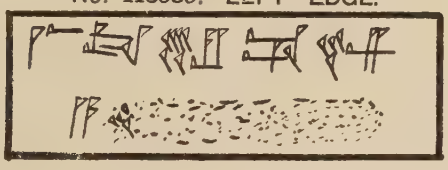


REVERSE AND EDGE.



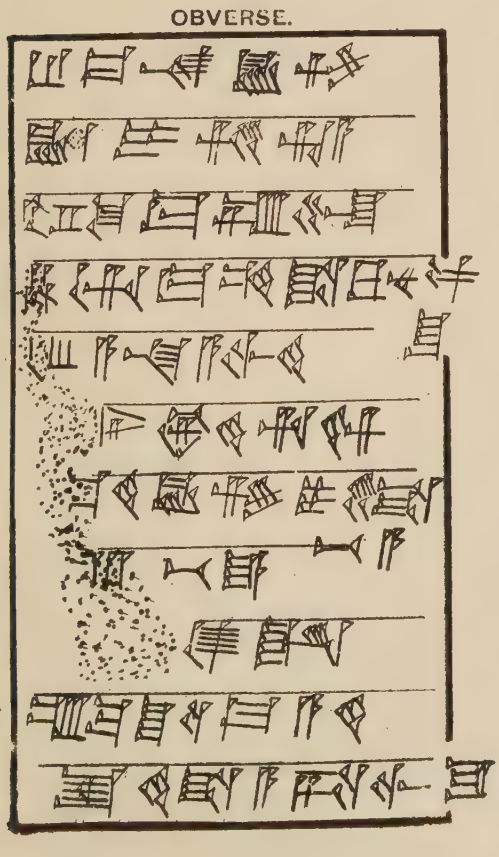
[1] Read *Šu-ki.*

No. 113535. LEFT EDGE.

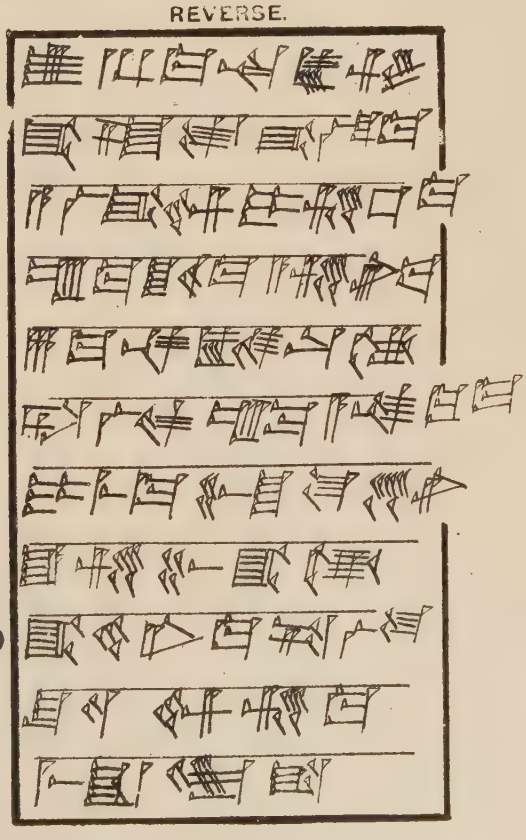


No. 113535.

OBVERSE.

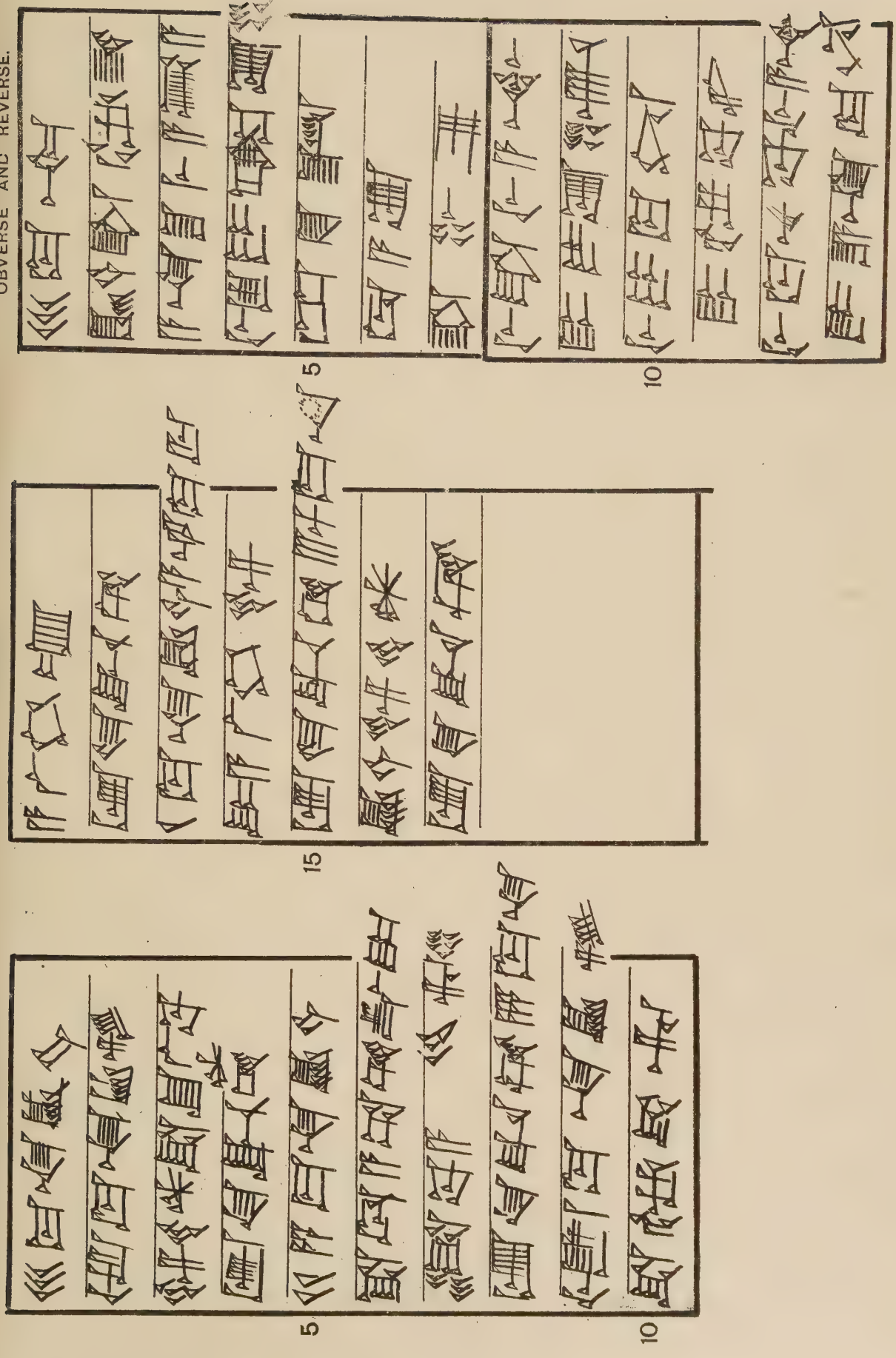


REVERSE.



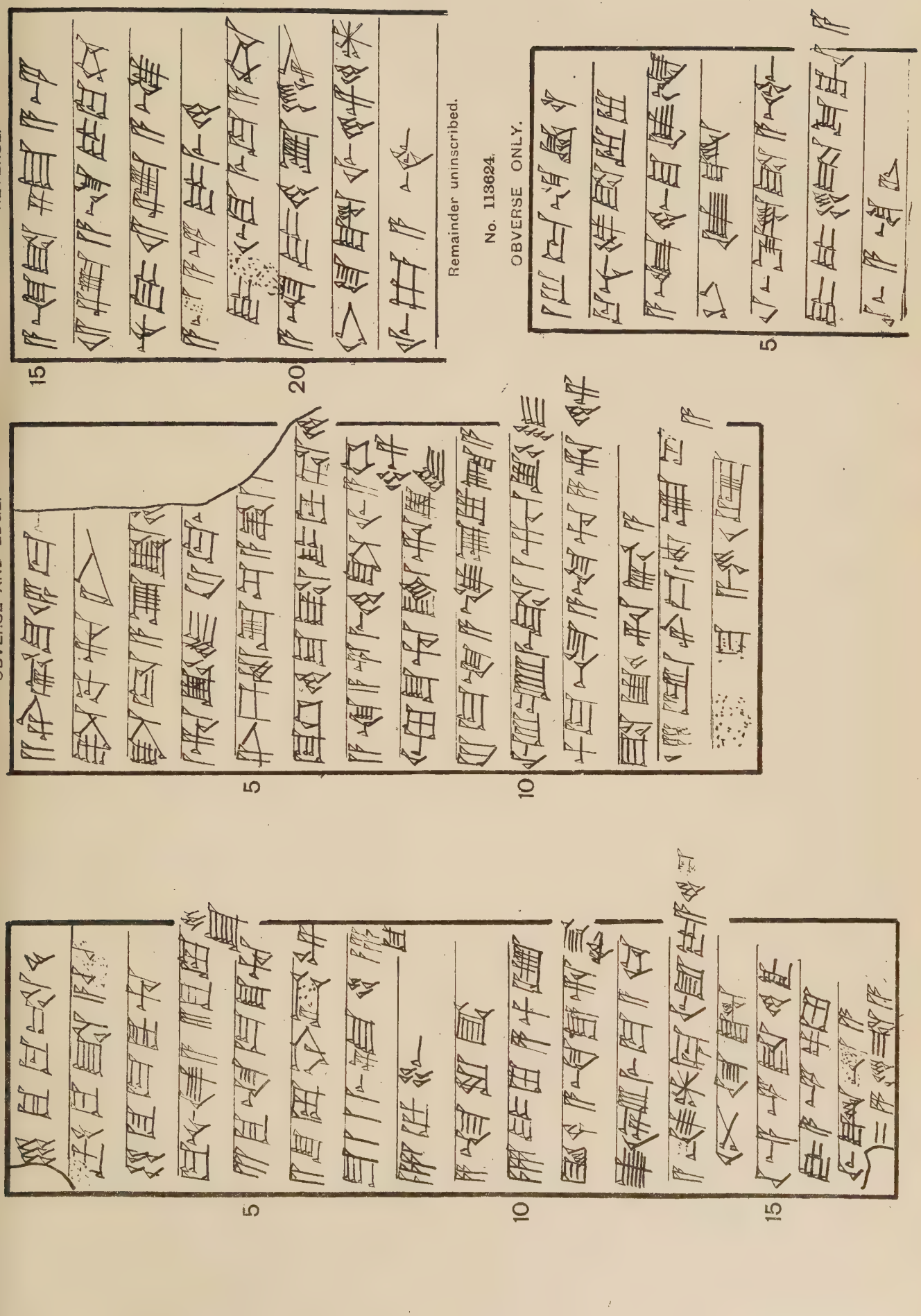
CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Deposits.



CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Deposits.



OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

OBVERSE AND EDGE.

Remainder uninscribed.

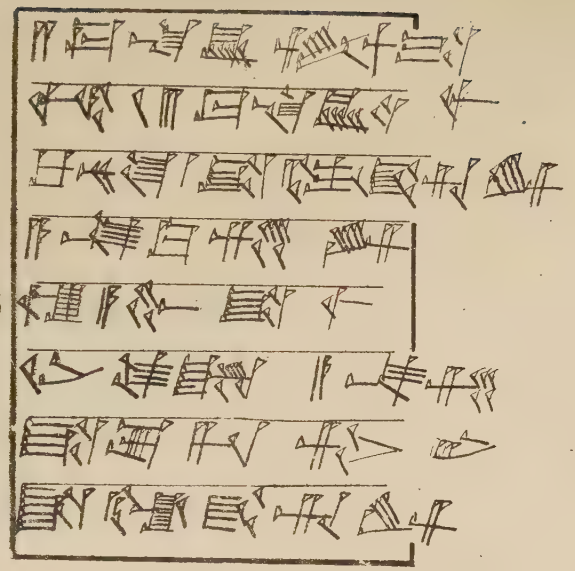
No. 113624.

OBVERSE ONLY.

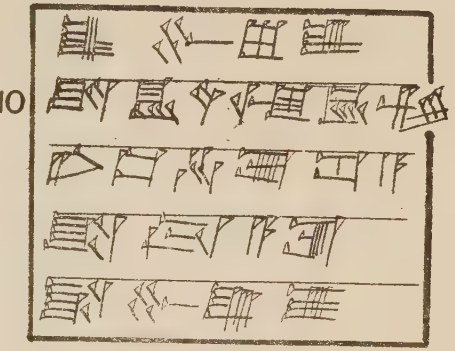
REVERSE.

No. 113530.

OBVERSE.

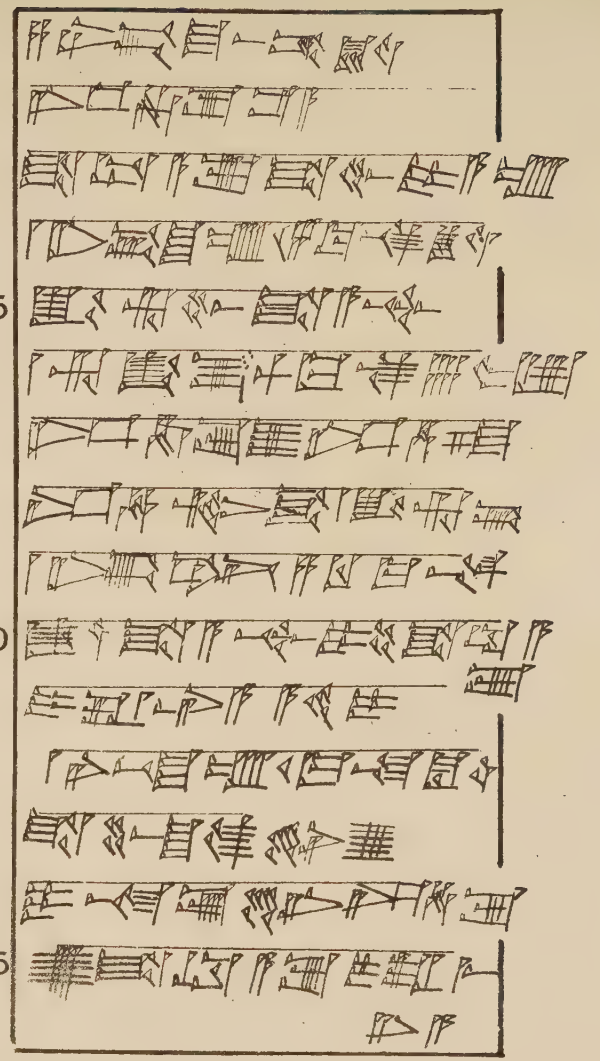


REVERSE.

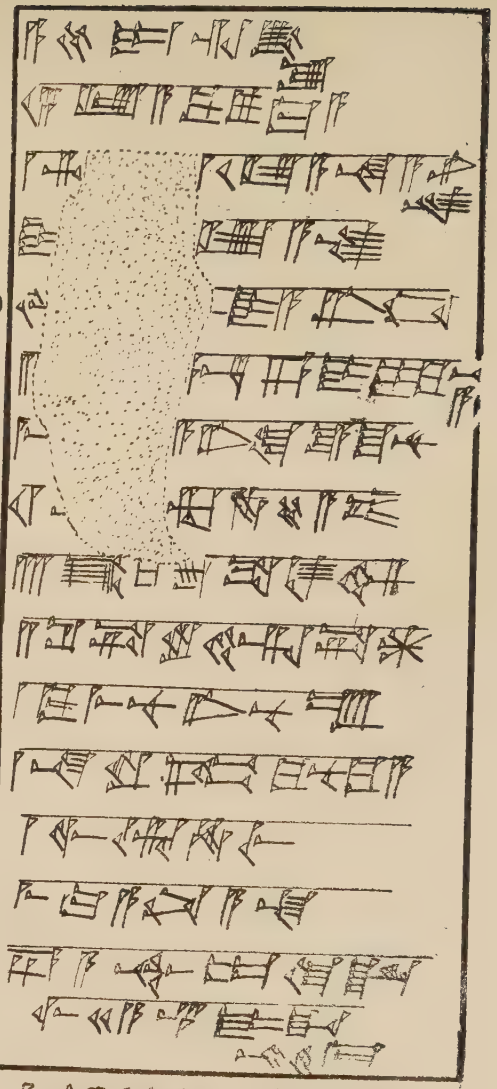


No. 113417

OBVERSE.



REVERSE.



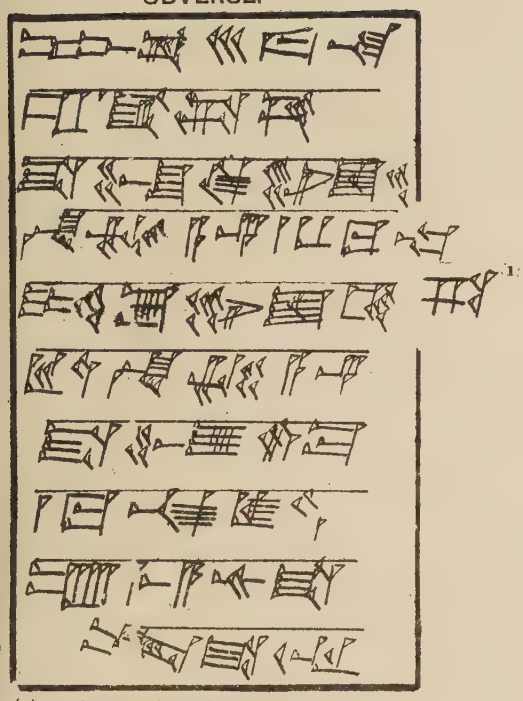
L.E. 

CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Deposits.

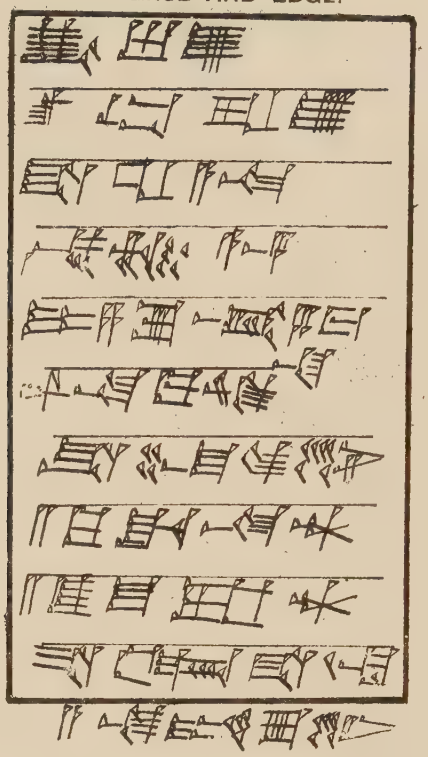
No. 113499.

OBVERSE.

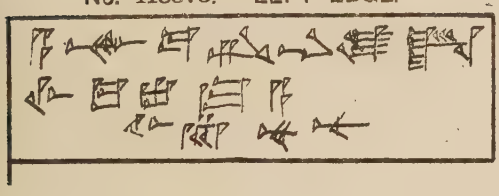


(1) To be read with line above.

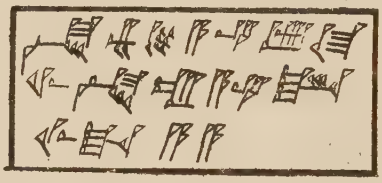
REVERSE AND EDGE.



No. 113373. LEFT EDGE.

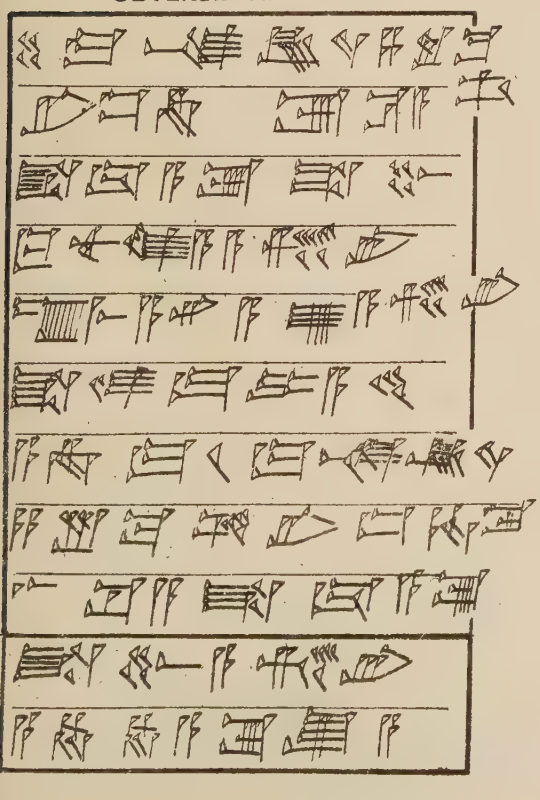


No. 113499. LEFT EDGE.

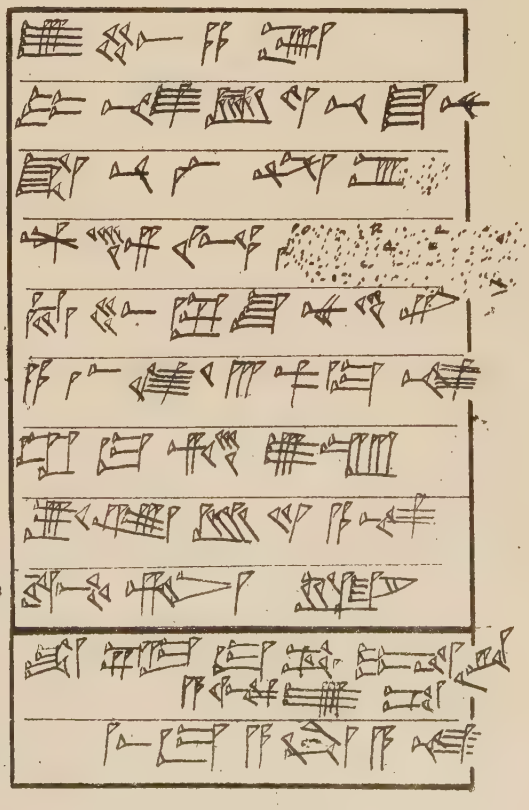


No. 113373.

OBVERSE AND EDGE.



REVERSE AND EDGE.

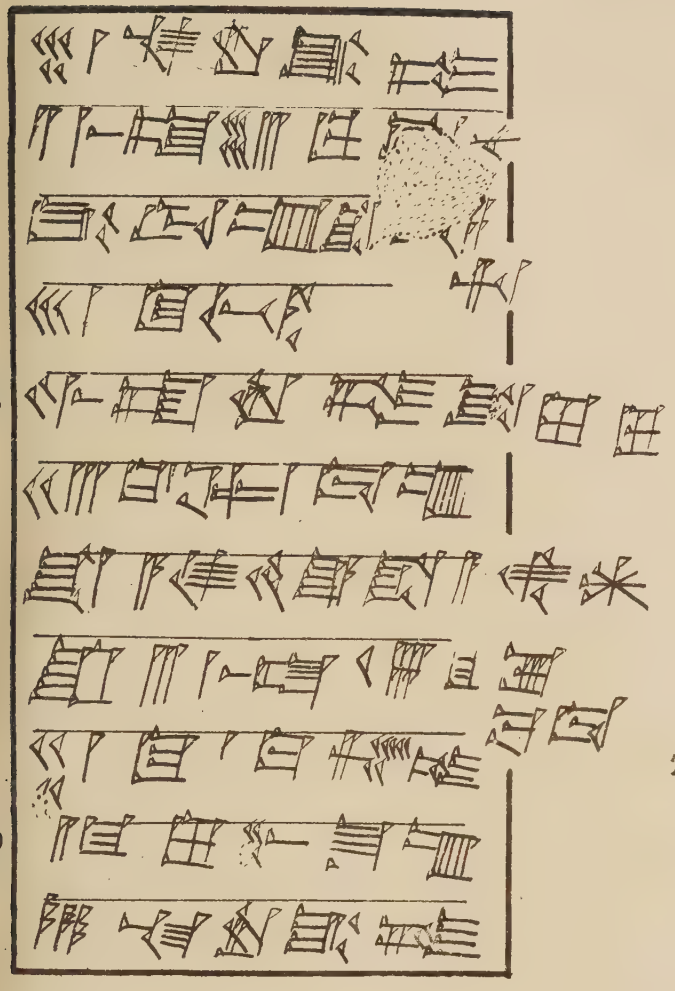


CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

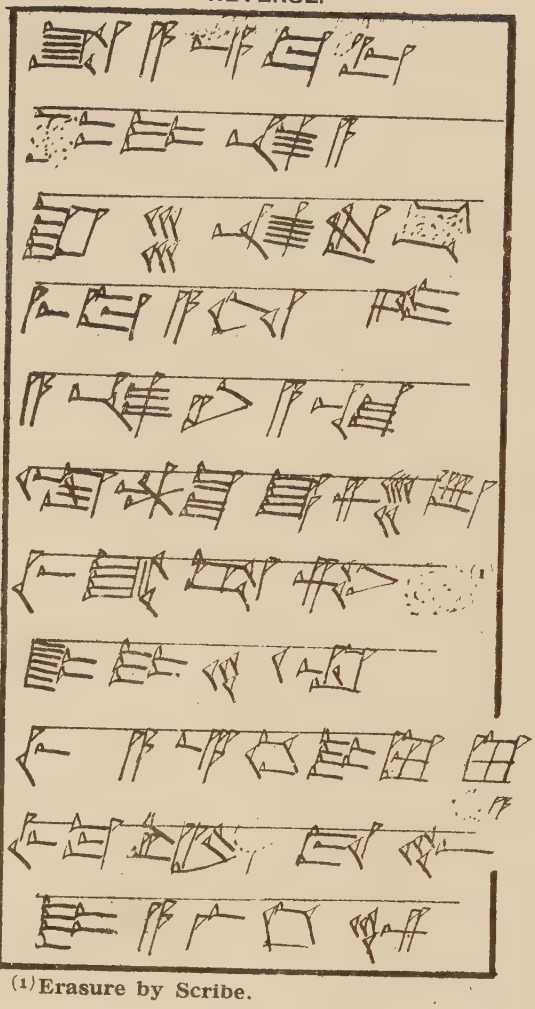
Deposits.

No. 113446.

OBVERSE.



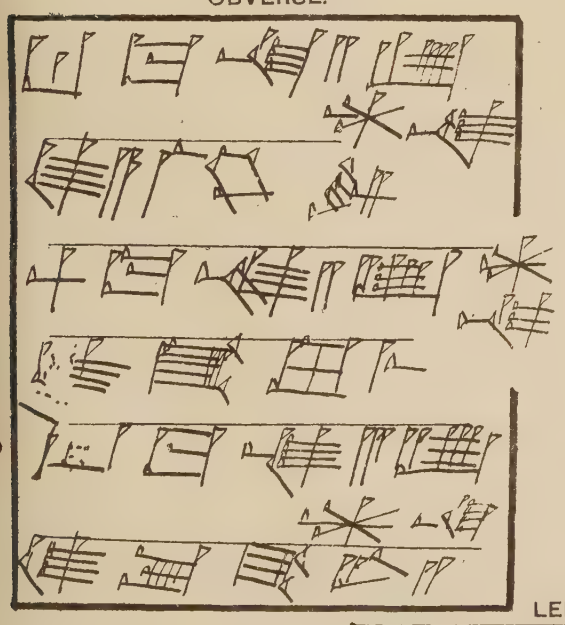
REVERSE.



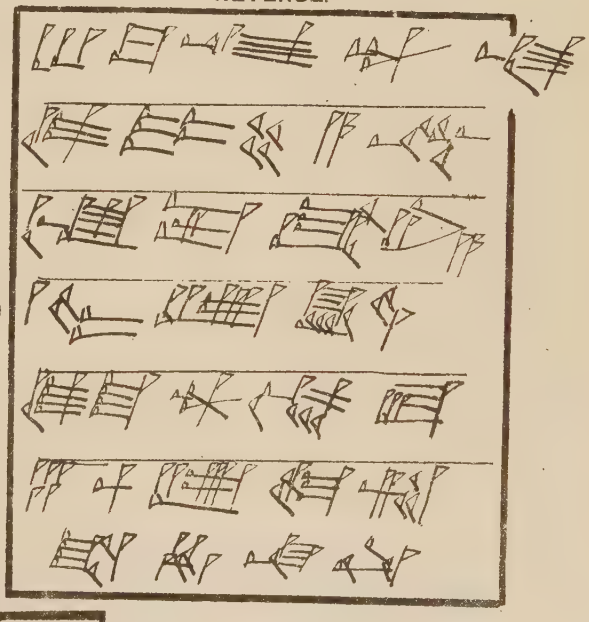
(1) Erasure by Scribe.

No. 113599.

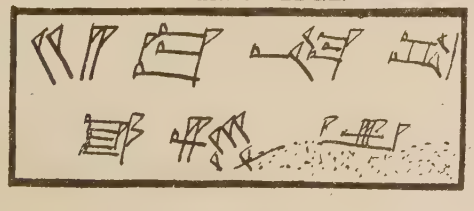
OBVERSE.



REVERSE.



LEFT EDGE.

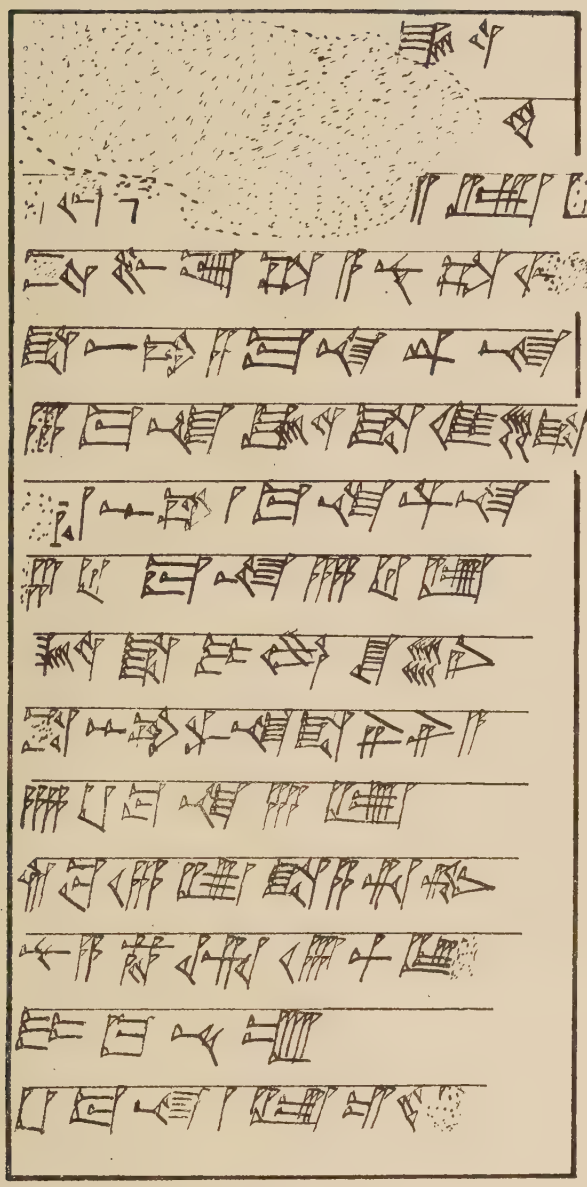


CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

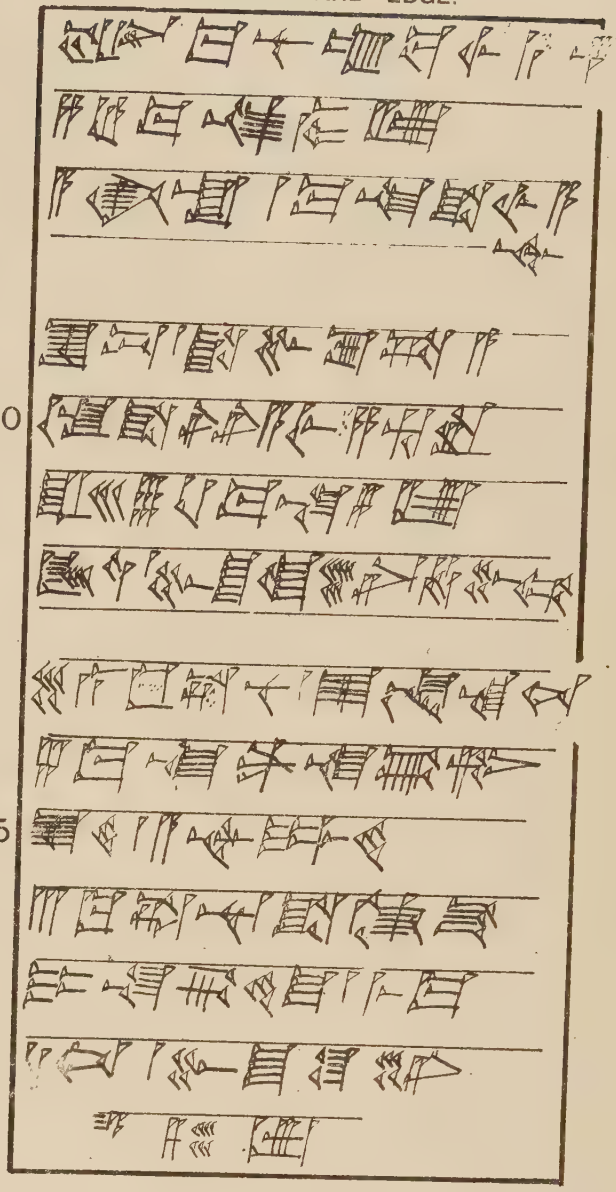
Deposits.

No. 113326.

OBVERSE AND EDGE.

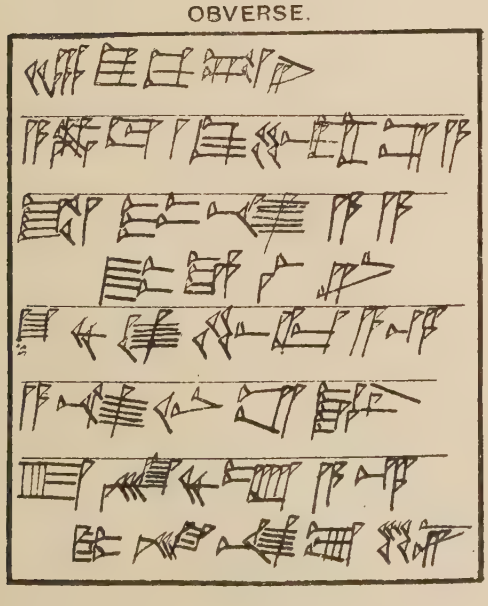


REVERSE AND EDGE.

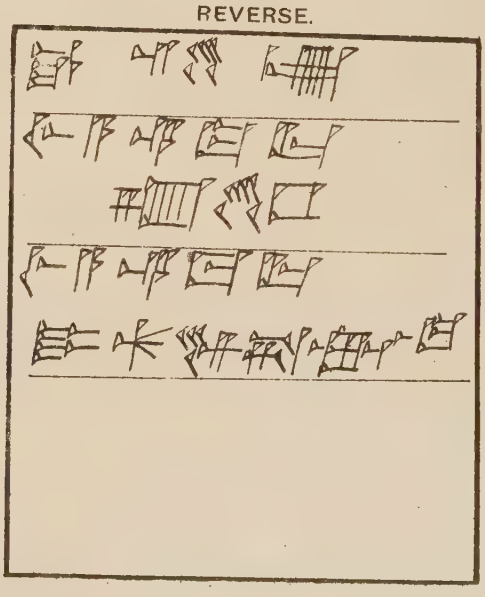


No. 113653.

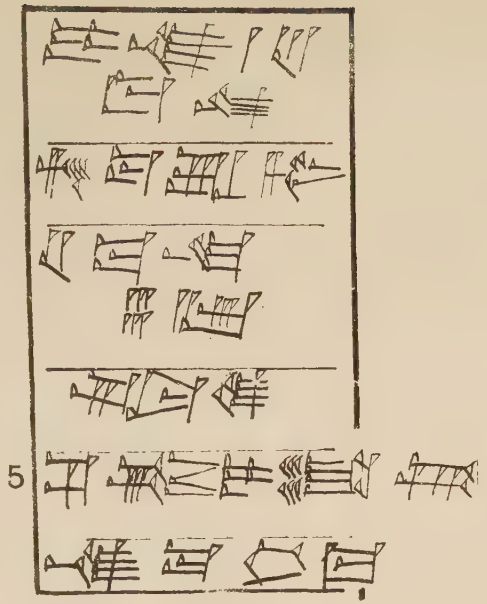
OBVERSE.



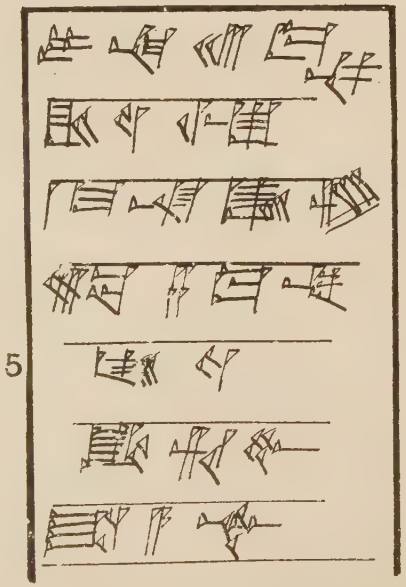
REVERSE.



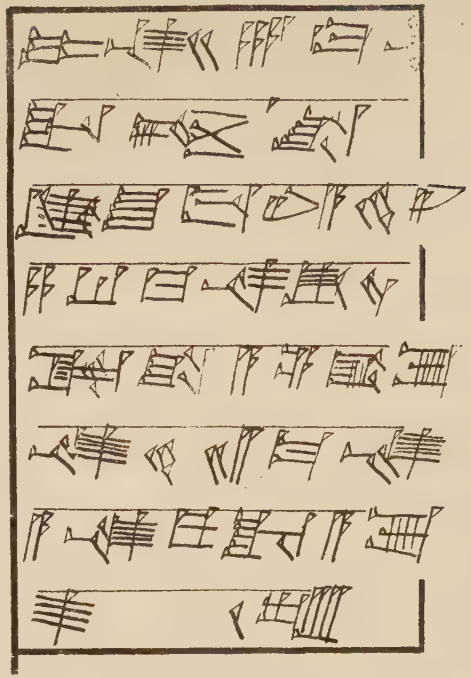
No. 113636. OBVERSE.



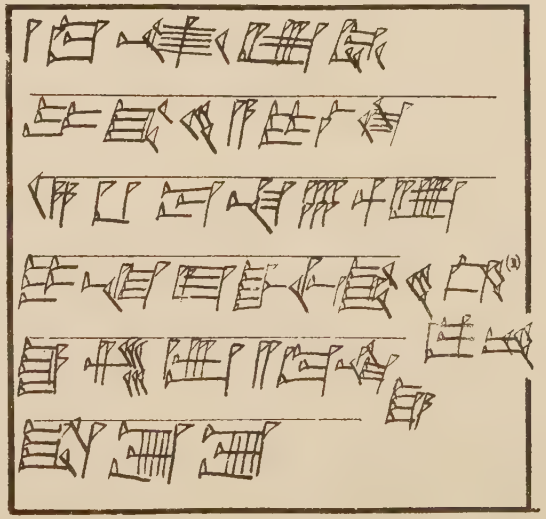
No. 113628. OBVERSE.



No. 113601. OBVERSE ONLY.



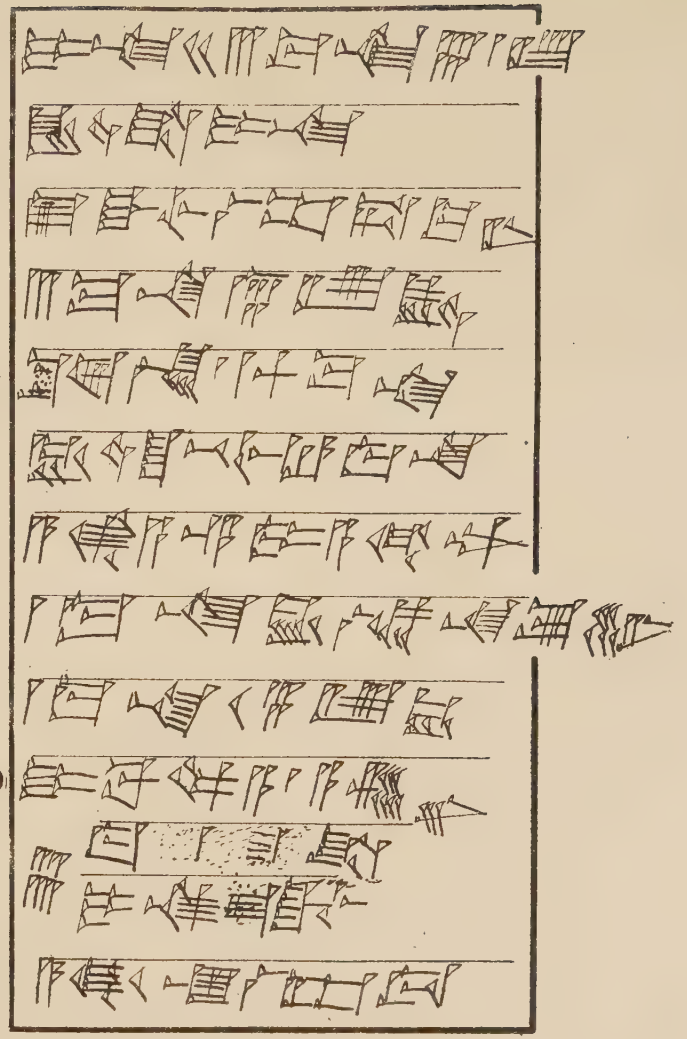
No. 113515. REVERSE.



Remainder uninscribed.

(1) Belongs probably to line above.

No. 113515 OBVERSE.

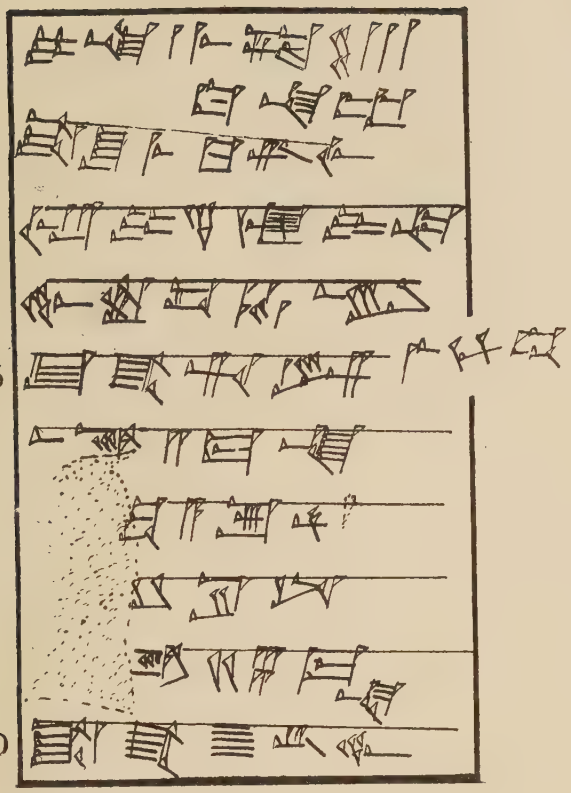


CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

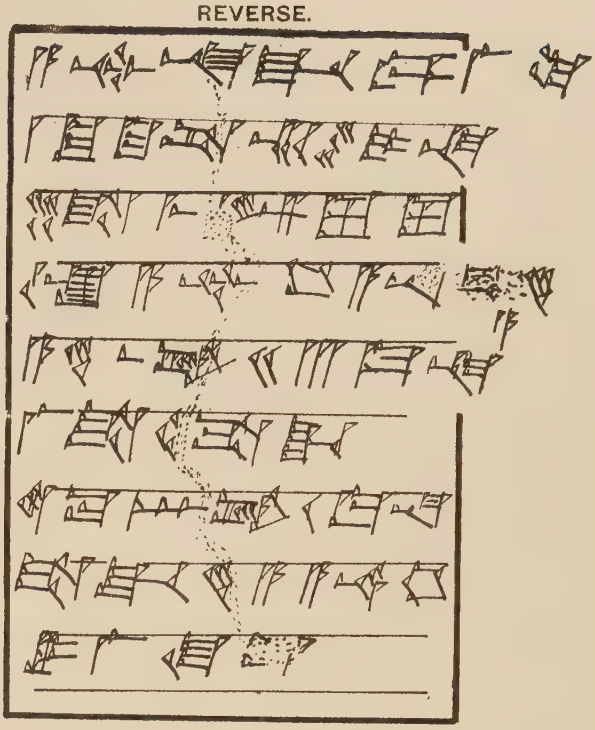
Disposal of Money, etc.

No. 113425.

OBVERSE AND EDGE.

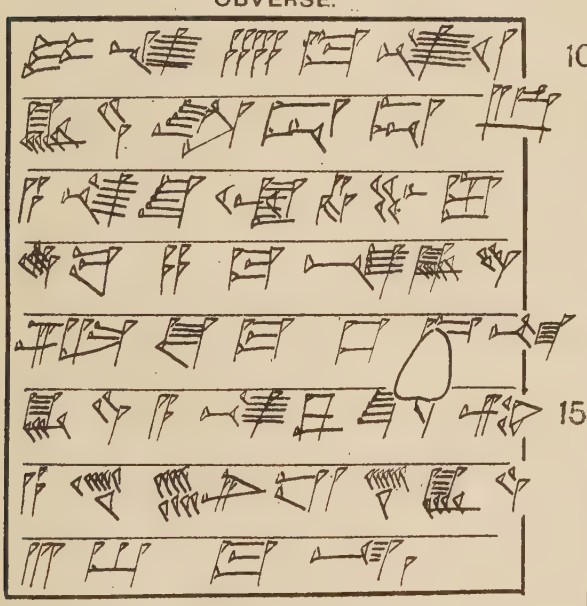


REVERSE.

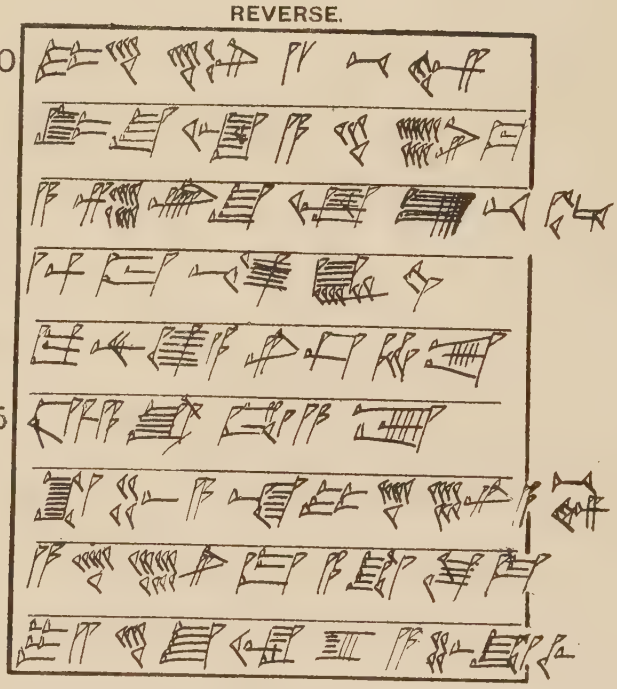


No. 113360.

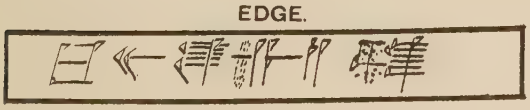
OBVERSE.



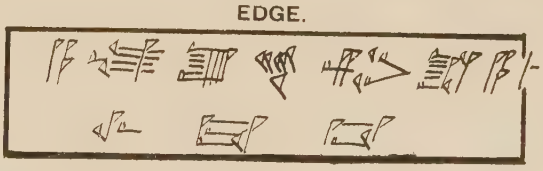
REVERSE.

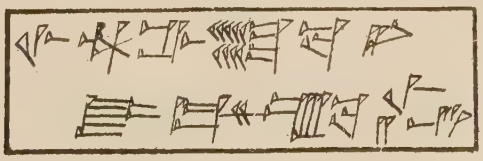


EDGE.



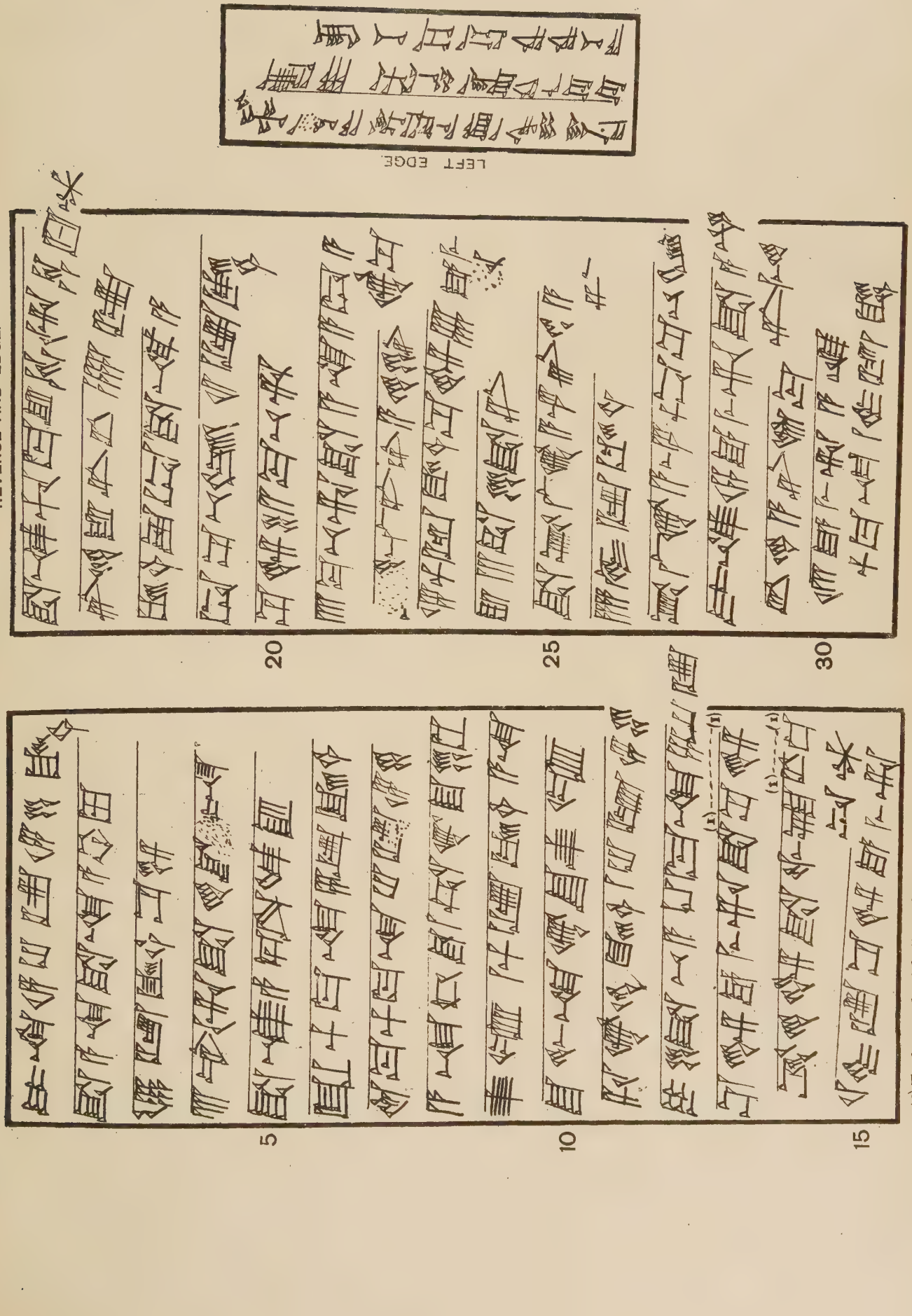
EDGE.





CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Disposal of Money, etc.



No. 113477.

OBVERSE AND EDGE.

REVERSE AND EDGE.

LEFT EDGE

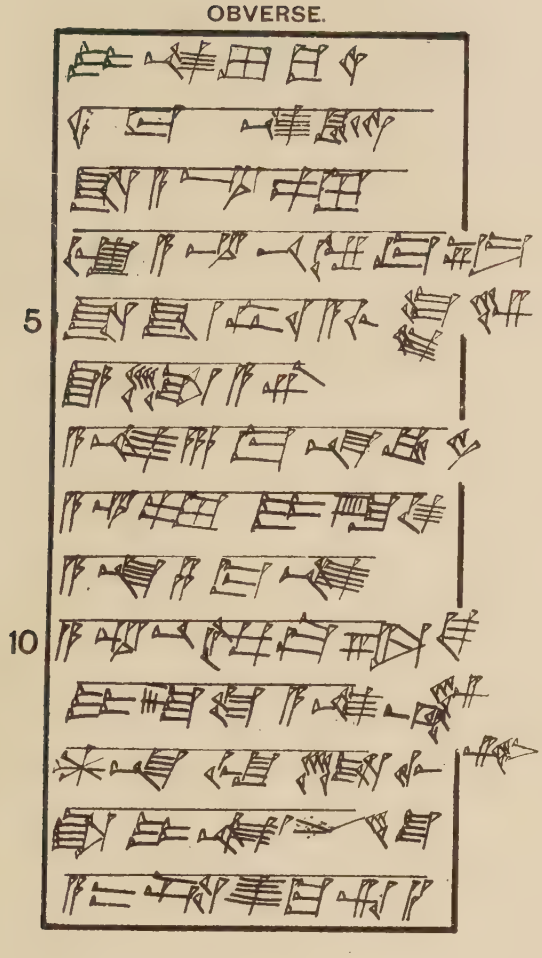
(1) To be read with line above.

CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

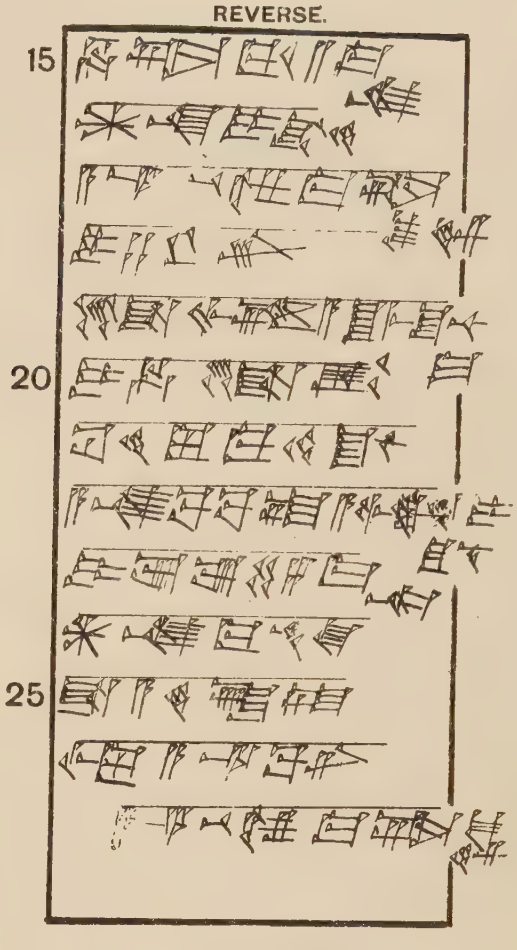
Disposal of Money, etc.

No. 113348.

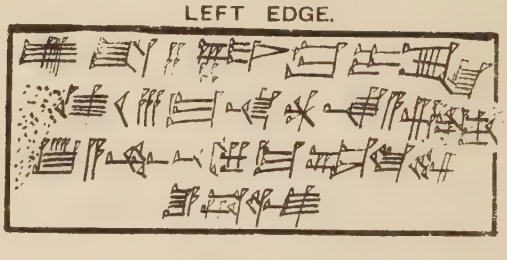
OBVERSE.



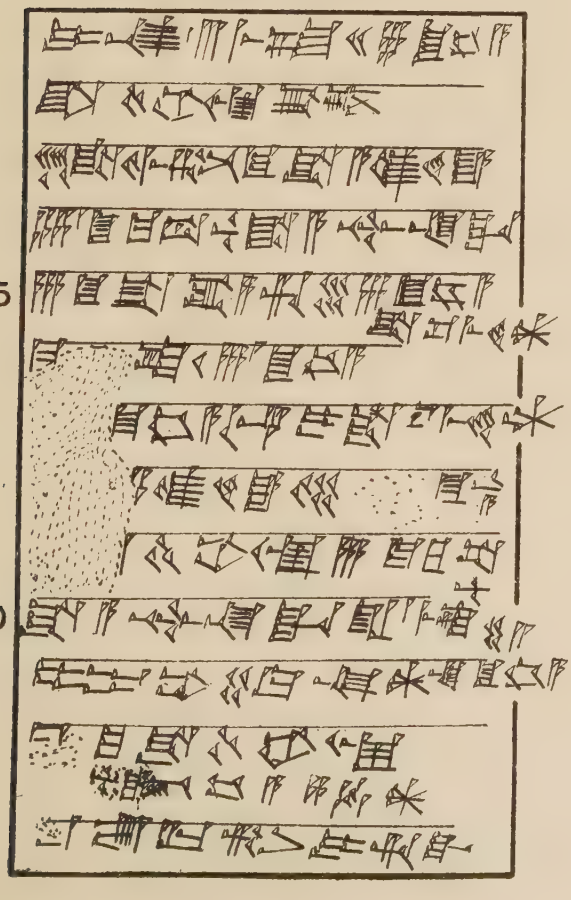
REVERSE.



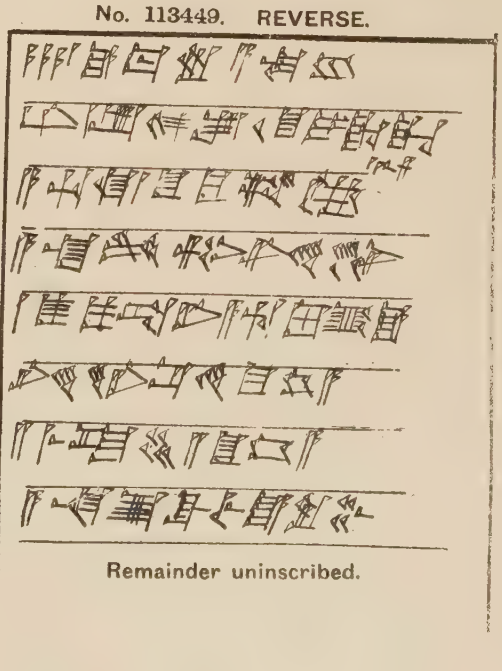
LEFT EDGE.



No. 113449. OBVERSE.



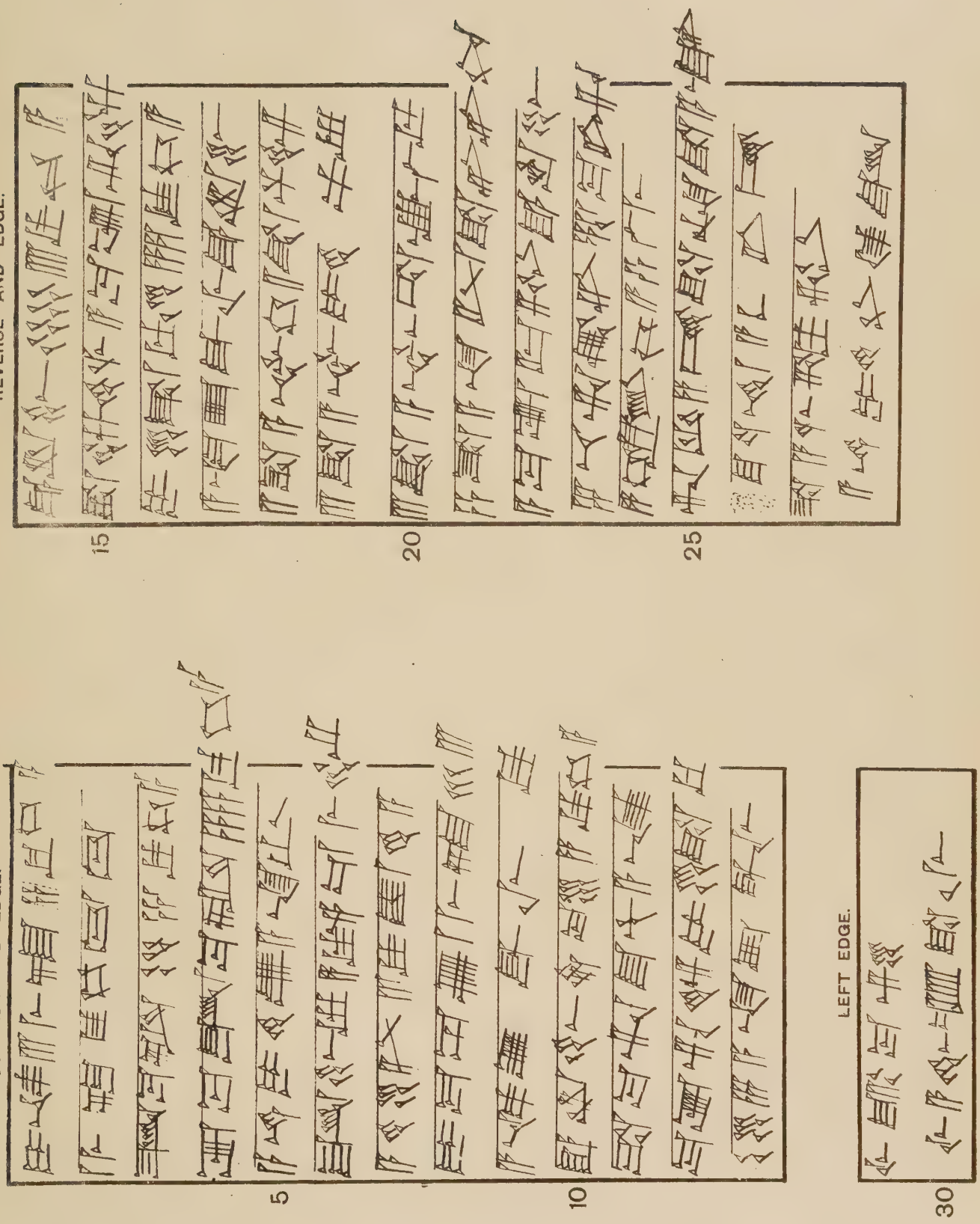
No. 113449. REVERSE.



Remainder uninscribed.

CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Disposal of Clothes.



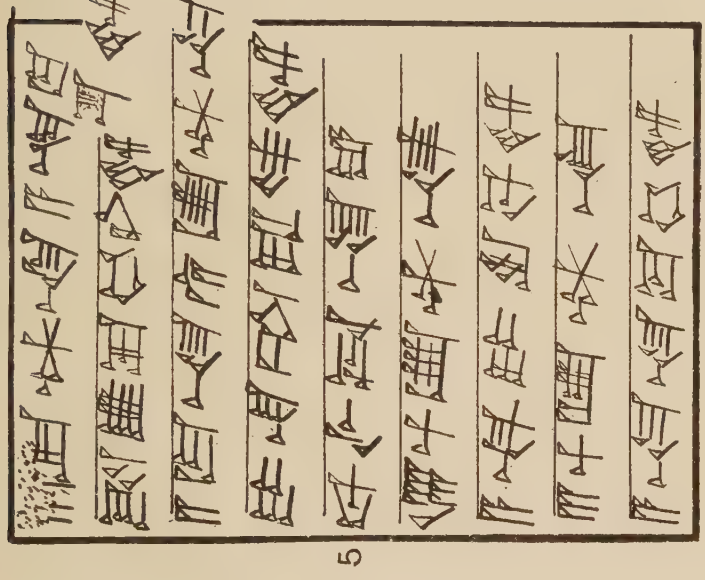
CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

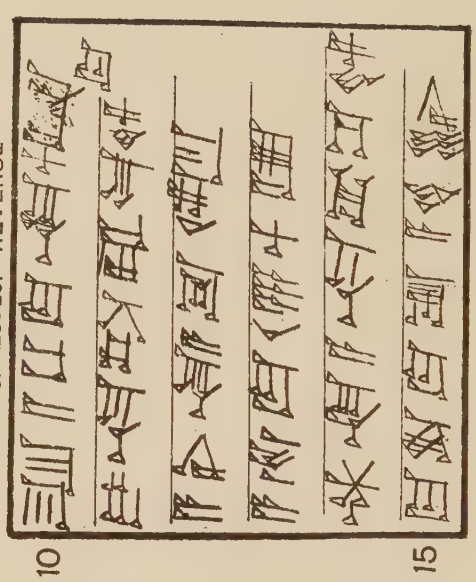
No. 113619. OBVERSE AND REVERSE.



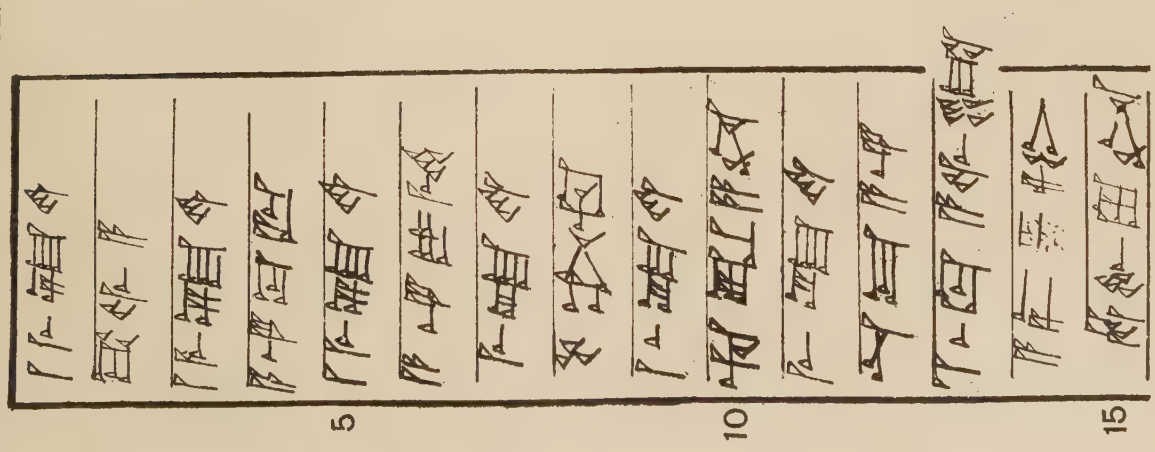
No. 113540. OBVERSE.



No. 113540. REVERSE

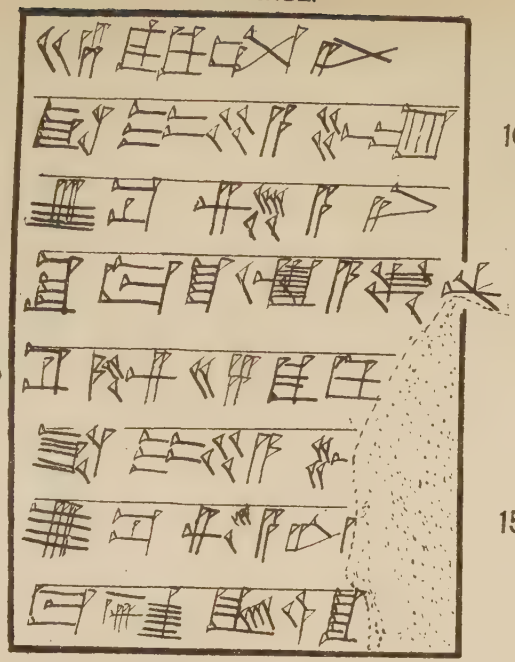


No. 113635. OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

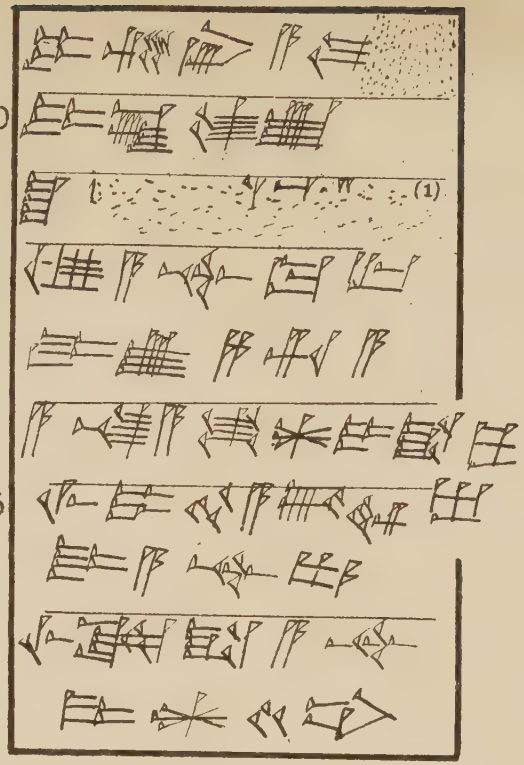


No. 113455.

OBVERSE.

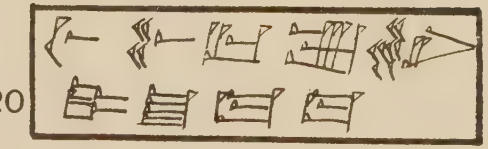


REVERSE.

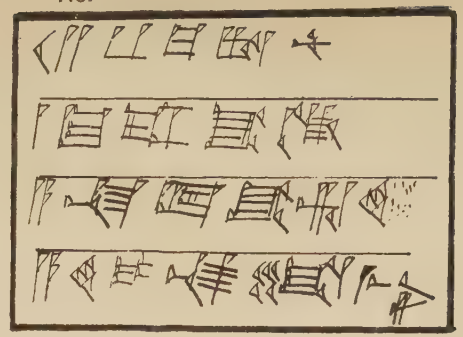


(1) Erasure by Scribe.

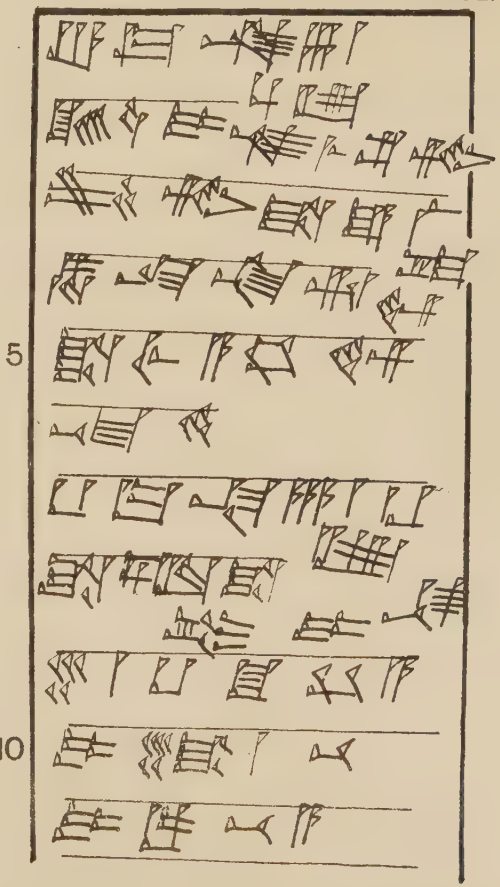
No. 113455. LEFT EDGE.



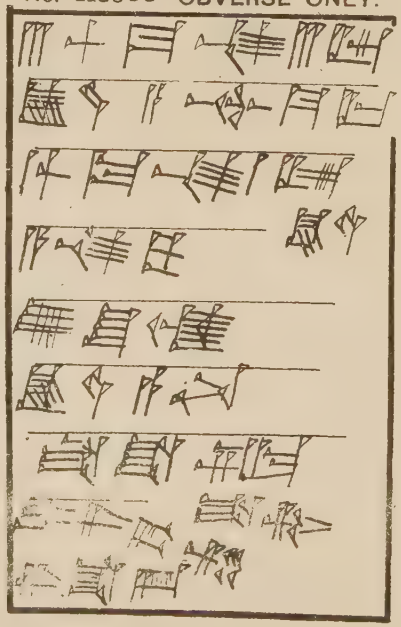
No. 113629. OBVERSE ONLY.



No. 113644. OBVERSE AND REVERSE.



No. 113646 OBVERSE ONLY.

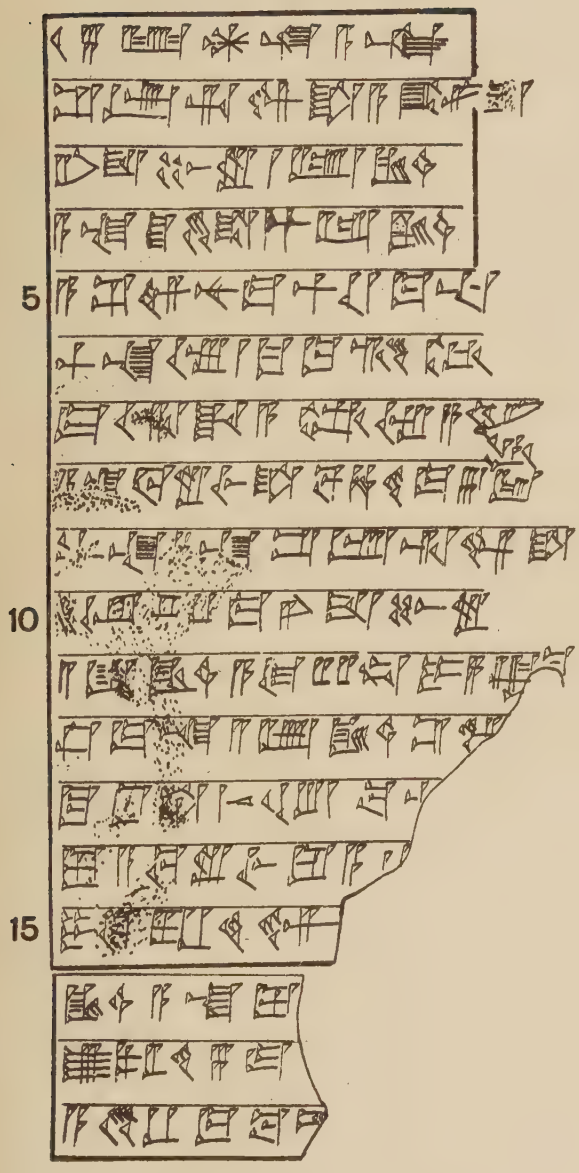


CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

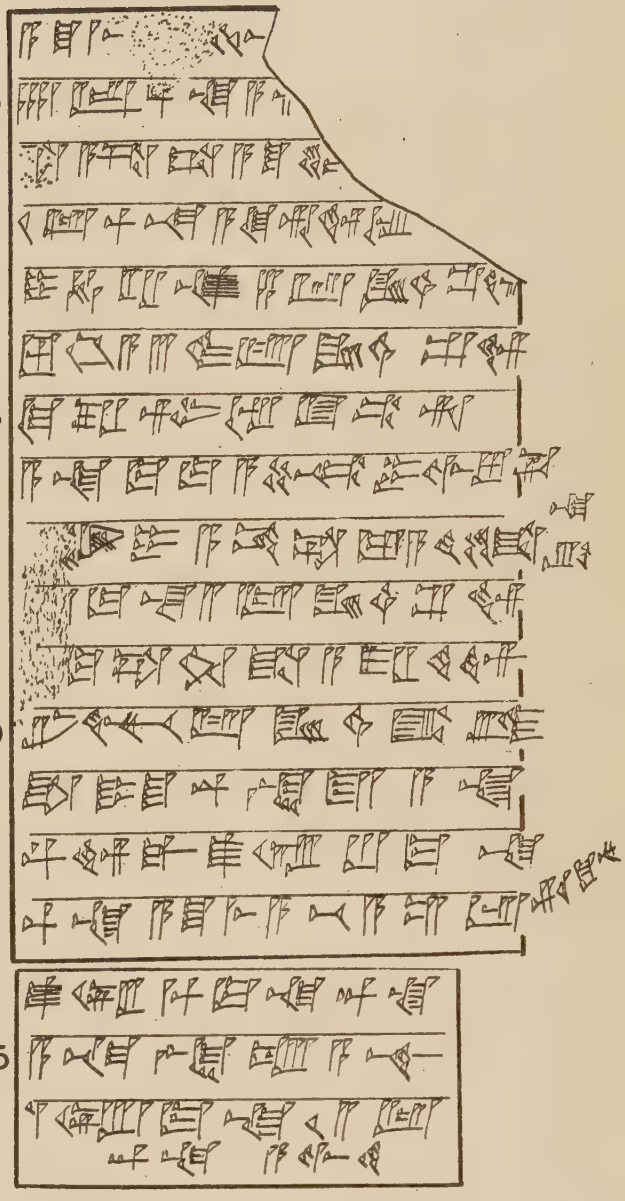
Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

No. 113319.

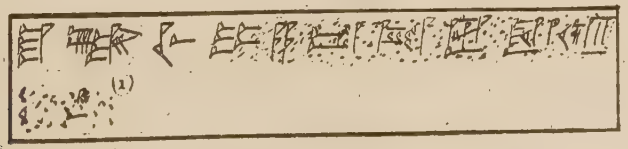
OBVERSE AND EDGE.



REVERSE AND EDGE.



LEFT EDGE.

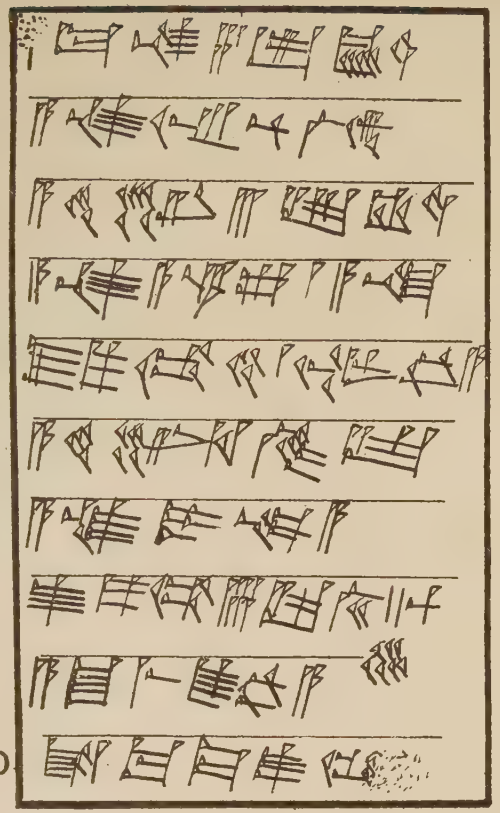


(1) Erasure by Scribe.

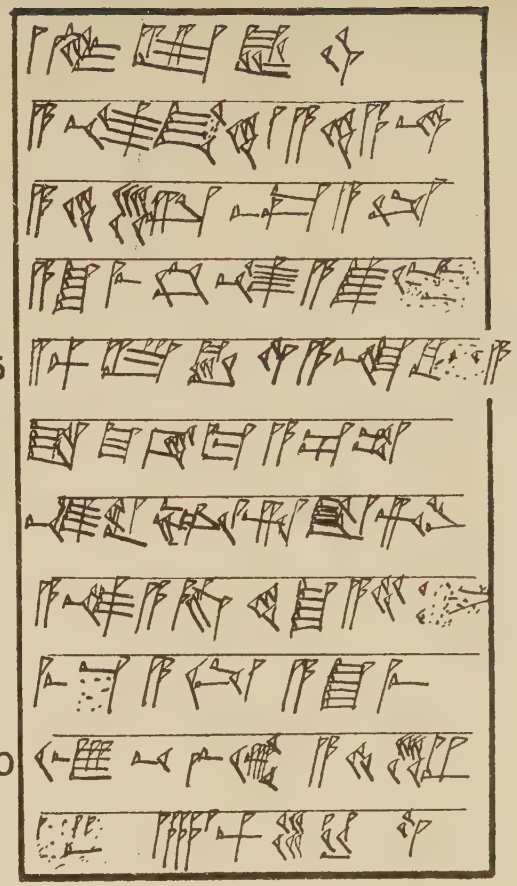
Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

No. 113598.

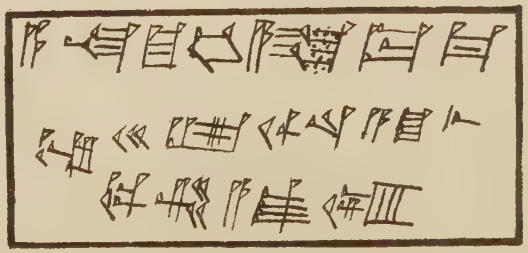
OBVERSE.



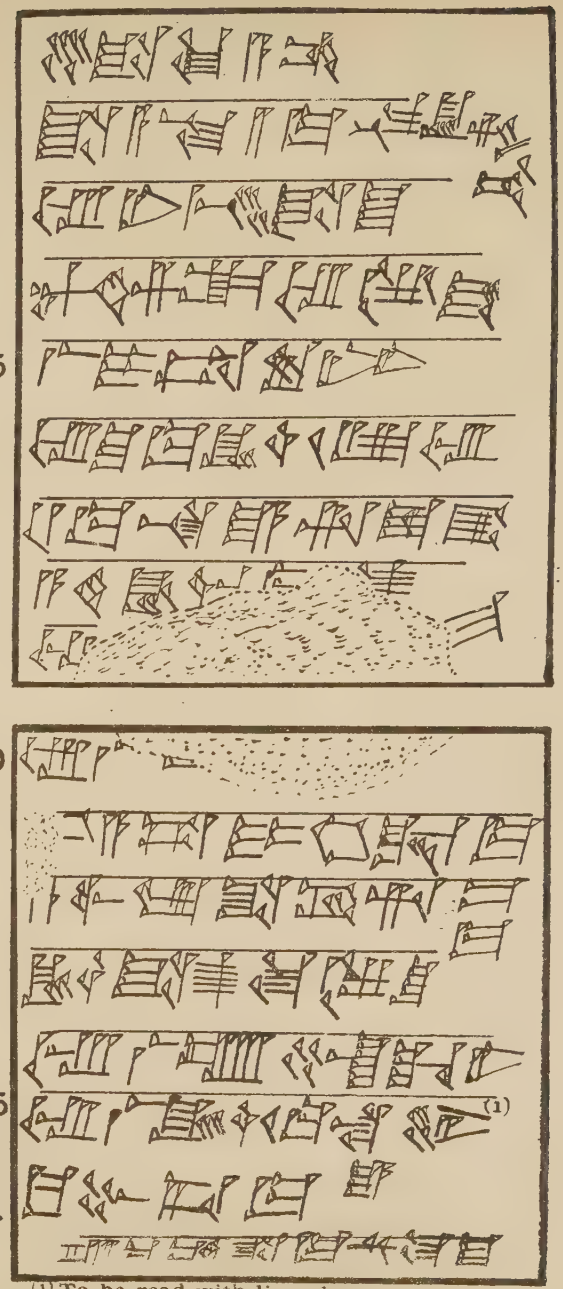
REVERSE.



LEFT EDGE.



No. 113538. OBVERSE AND REVERSE.



(1) To be read with line above.

CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

No. 113633, OBVERSE.

No. 113633, REVERSE.

No. 113525, OBVERSE AND EDGE.

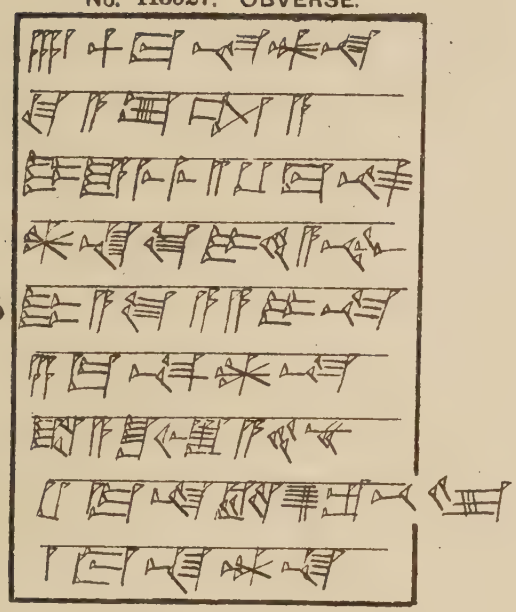
No. 113651, LEFT EDGE.

No. 113651, OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

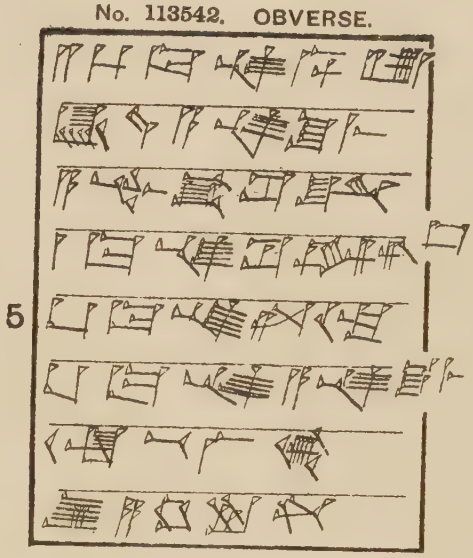
CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

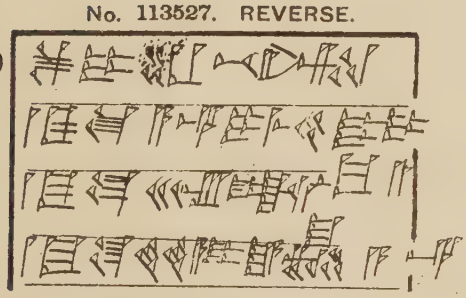
No. 113527. OBVERSE.



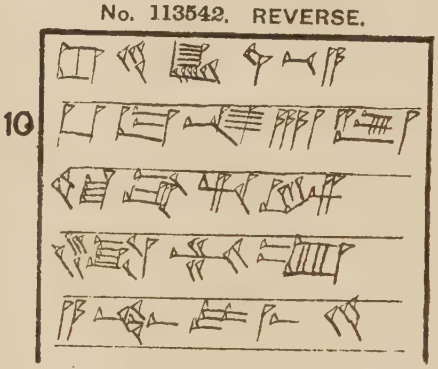
No. 113542. OBVERSE.



No. 113527. REVERSE.

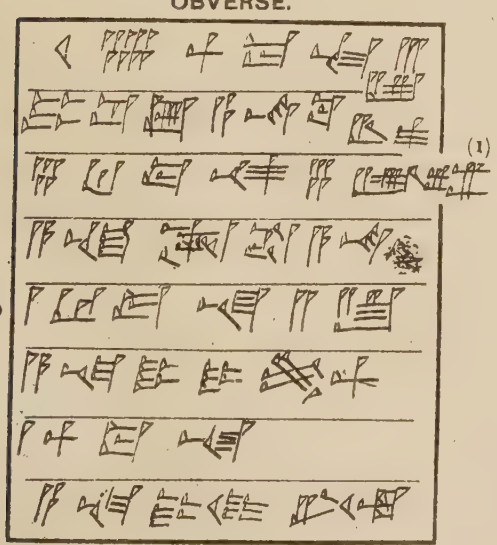


No. 113542. REVERSE.



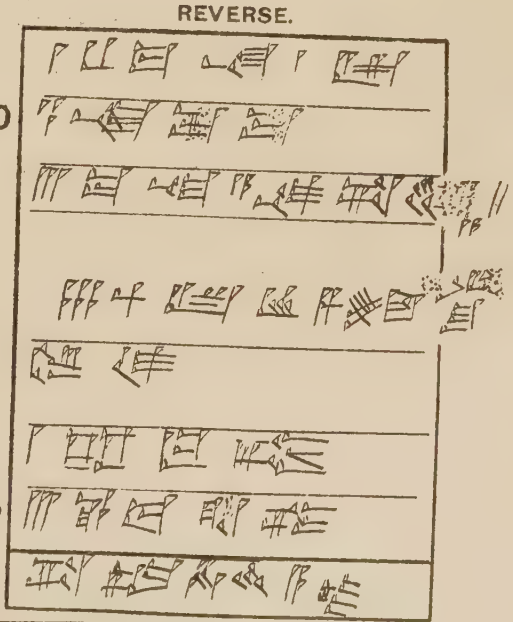
No. 113371.

OBVERSE.

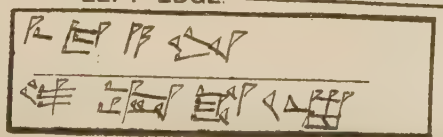


(1) Belongs to line above.

REVERSE.



LEFT EDGE.

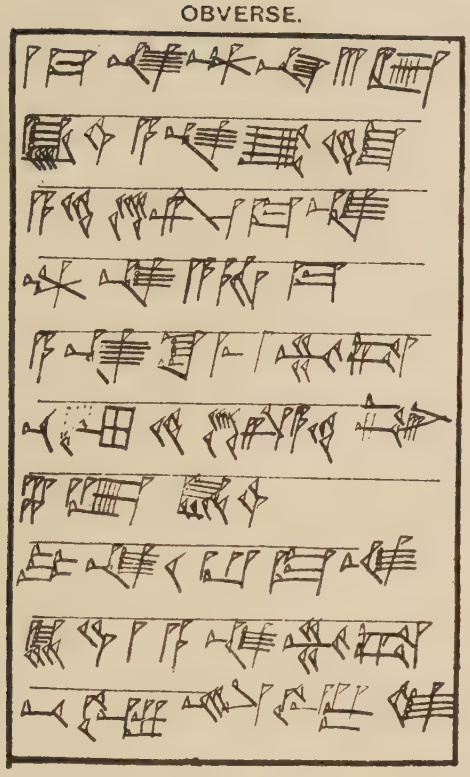


CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

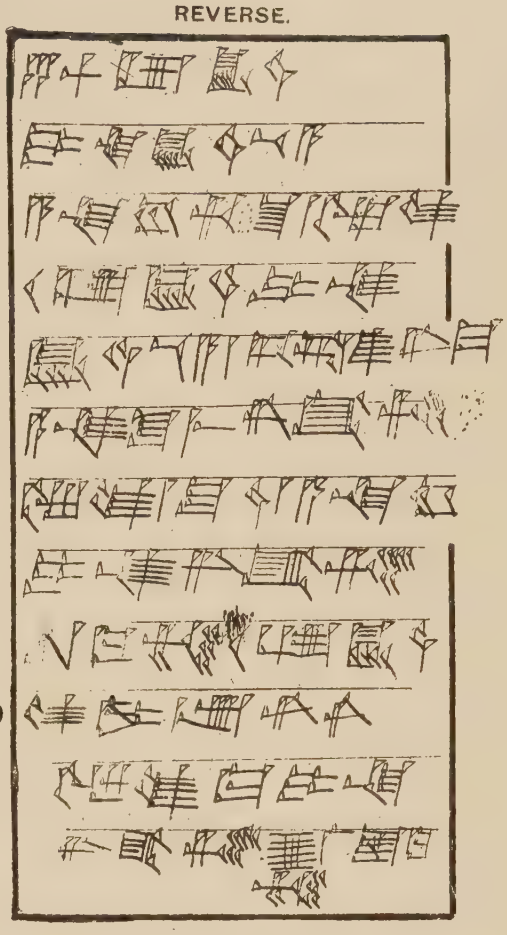
Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

No. 113472.

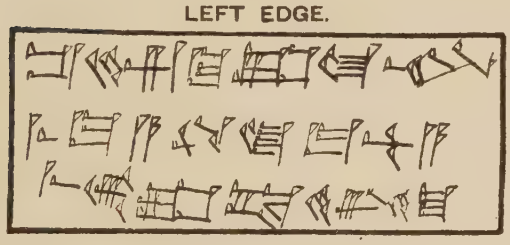
OBVERSE.



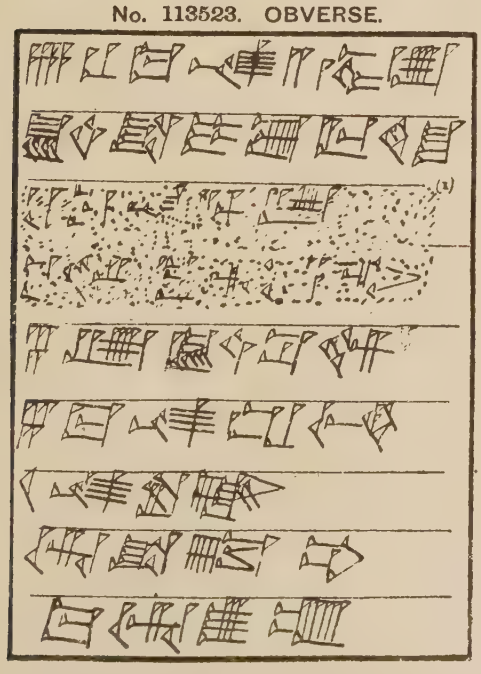
REVERSE.



LEFT EDGE.

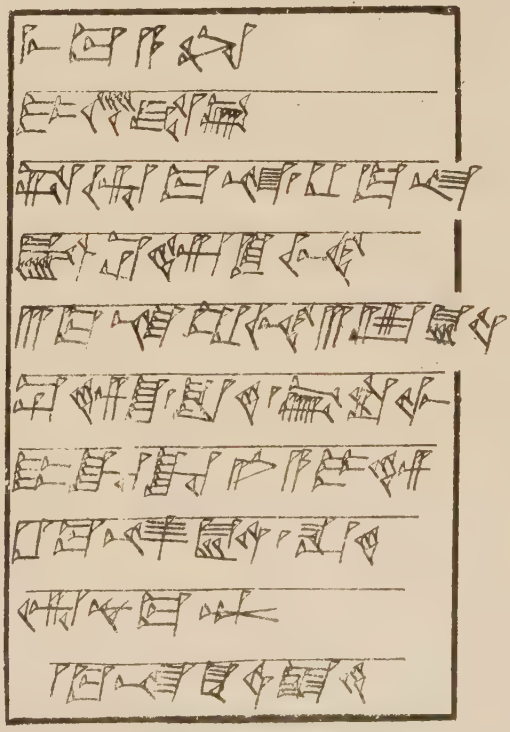


No. 113523. OBVERSE.

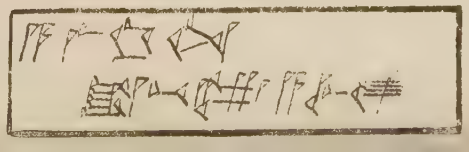


(1) Erasure by Scribe.

No. 113523. REVERSE.



LEFT EDGE.

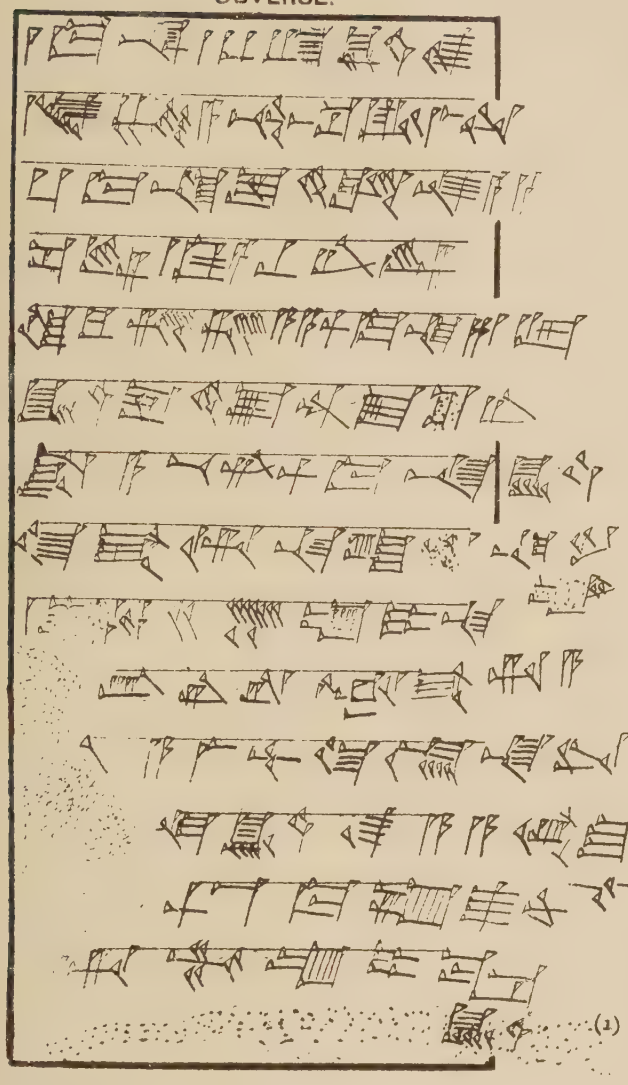


CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

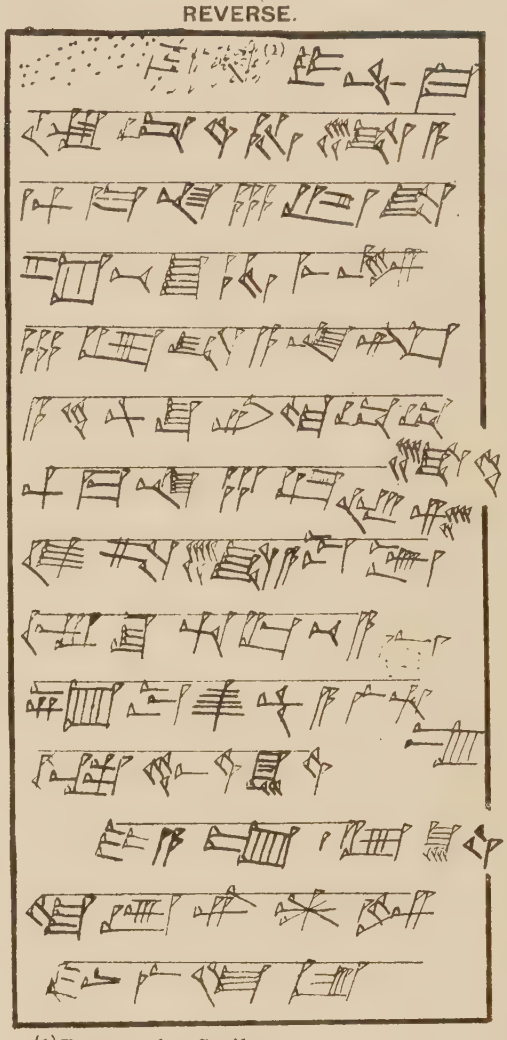
Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

No. 113347.

OBVERSE.



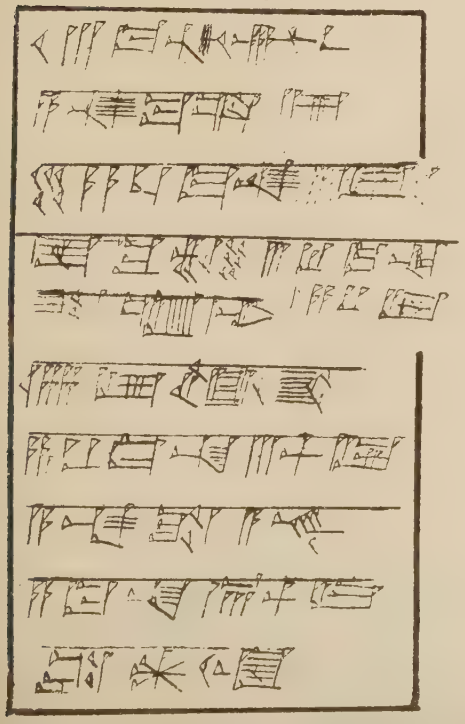
REVERSE.



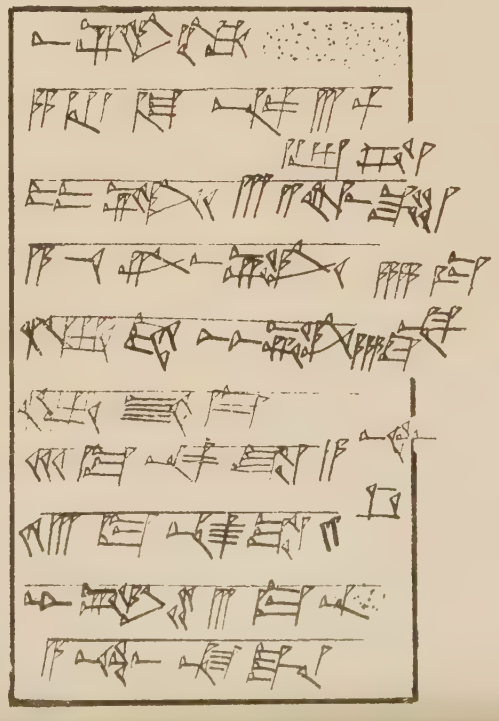
(1) Erasure by Scribe.

No. 113396.

OBVERSE.



REVERSE.



CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

No 113550.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

LEFT EDGE.

SECOND EDGE.

FIRST EDGE.

CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

No. 113534. OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

Remainder uninscribed.

No. 113617. OBVERSE.

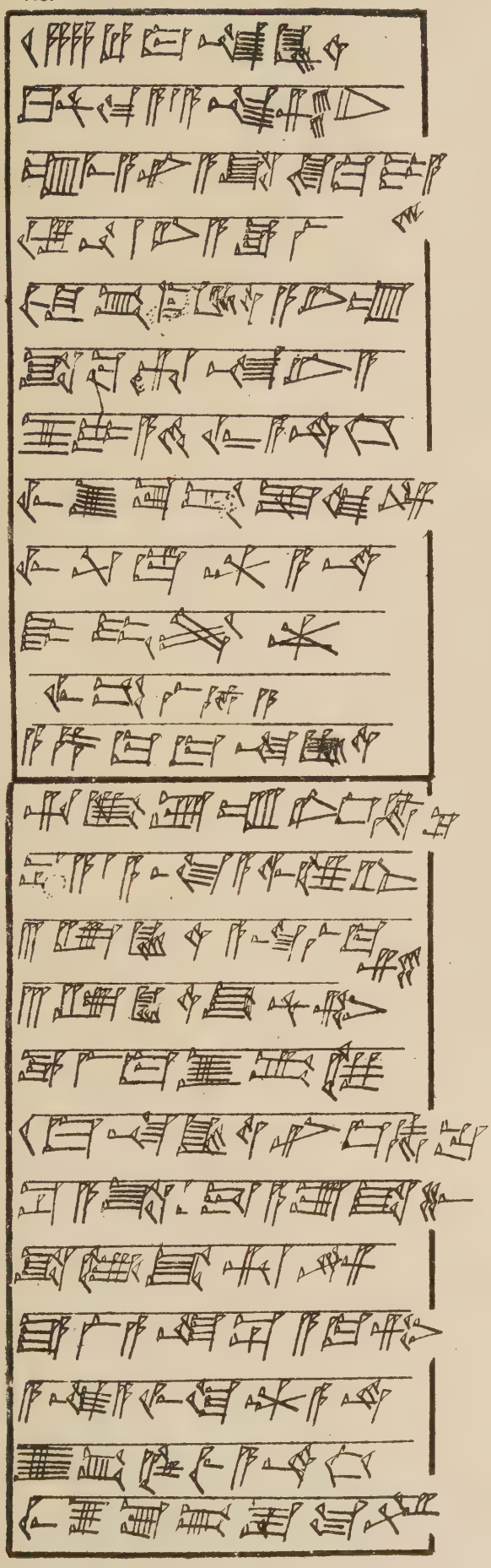
No. 113620 OBVERSE.

No. 113647
OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

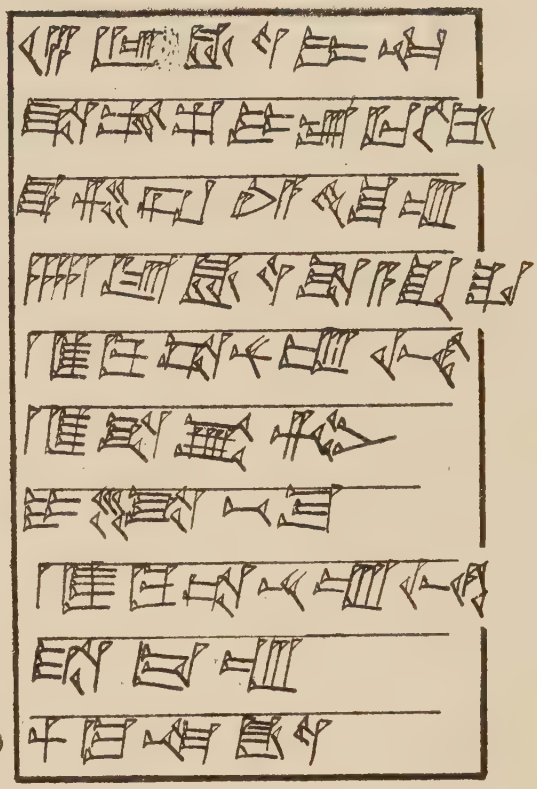
CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

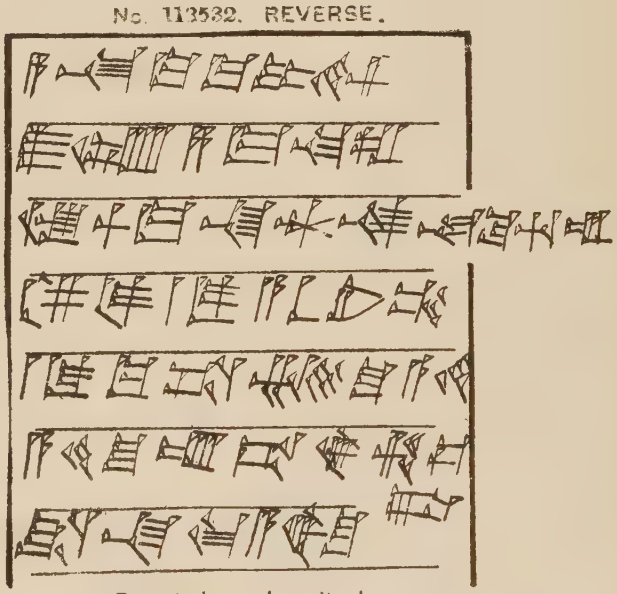
No. 113565. OBVERSE AND REVERSE.



No. 113539. OBVERSE.

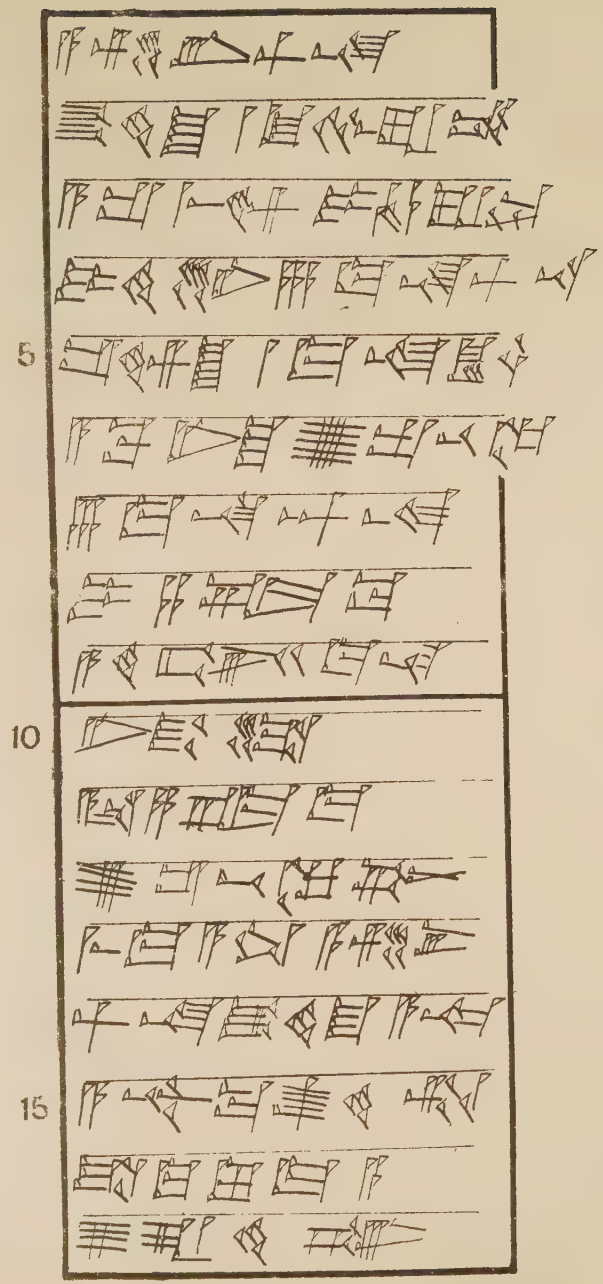


No. 113532. REVERSE.

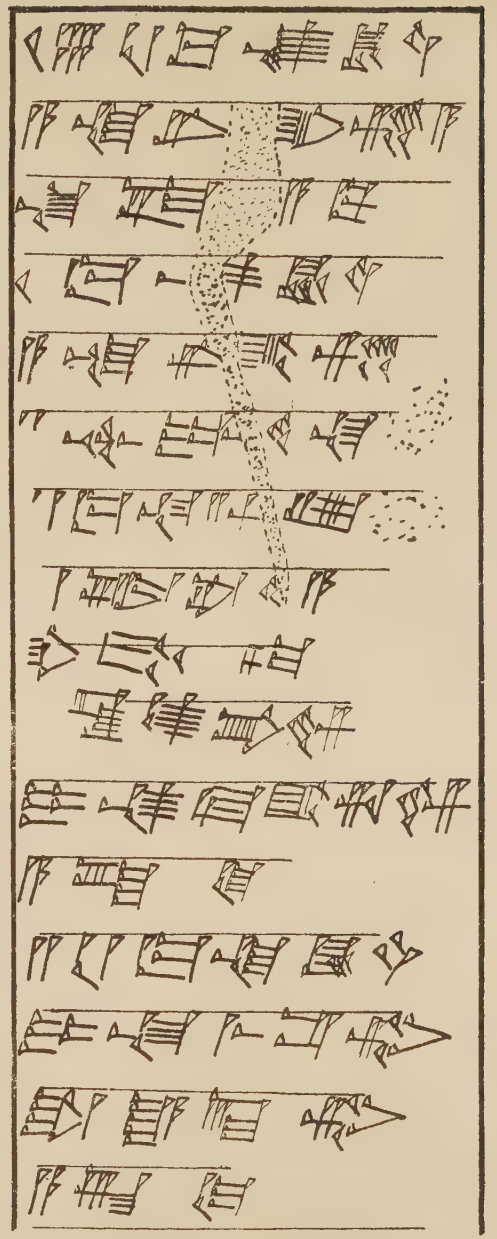


Remainder uninscribed.

No. 113522.
OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

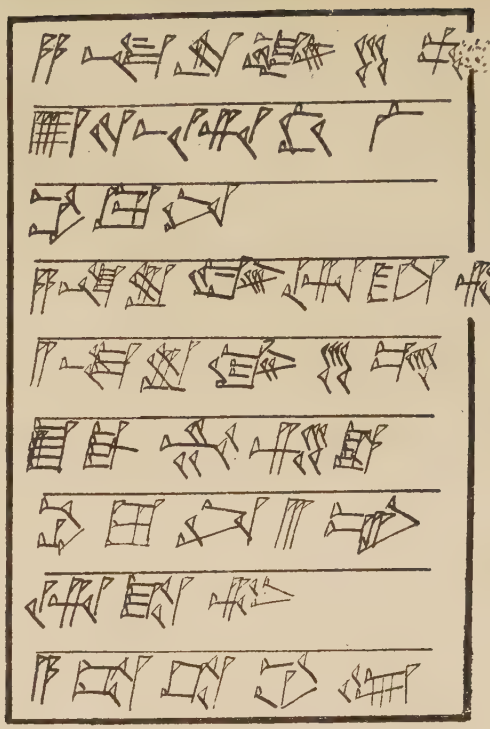


No. 113645.
OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

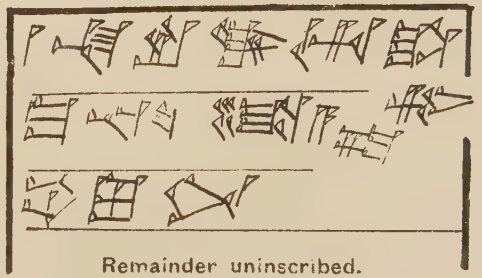


Remainder uninscribed.

No. 113509.
OBVERSE.



No. 113509. REVERSE



Remainder uninscribed.

CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

No. 113445.
OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

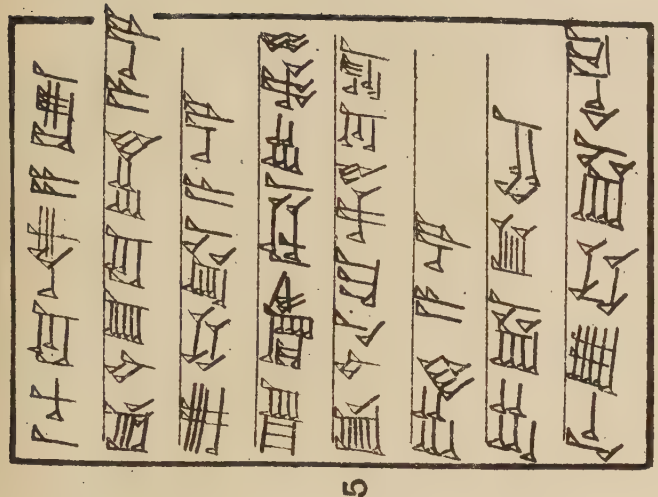
No. 113447.
OBVERSE.

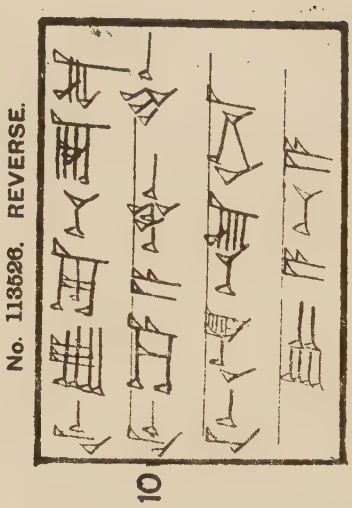
REVERSE.

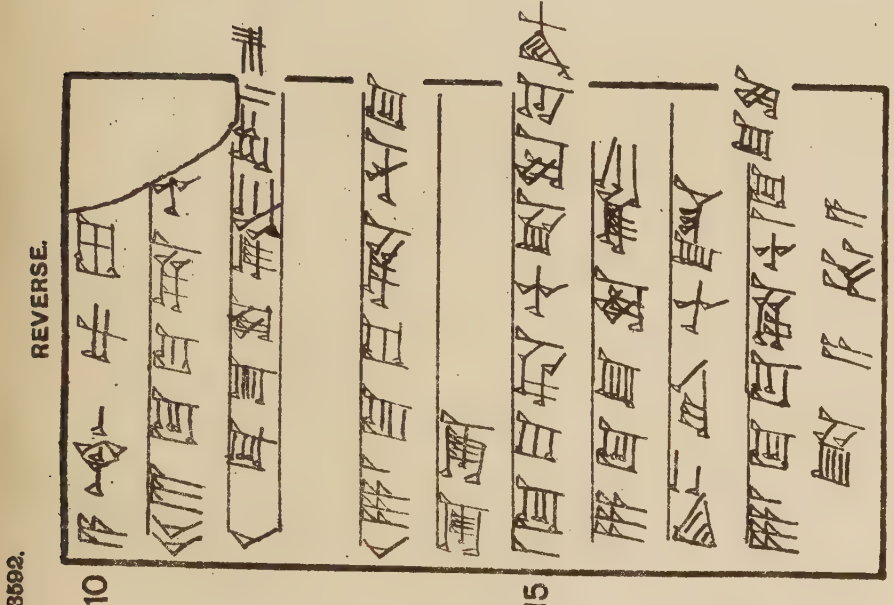
(1) Erasure by Scribe.

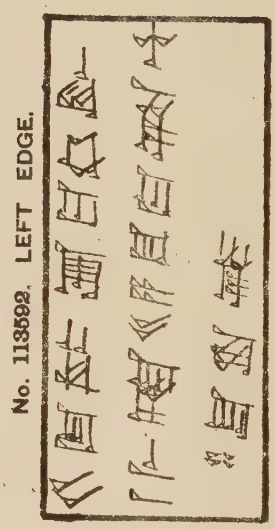
CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

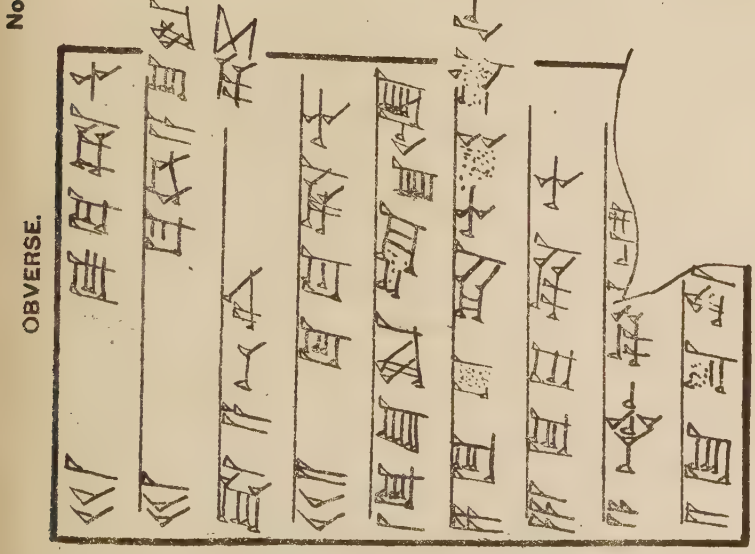
Payments, Receipts, Commercial Notes.

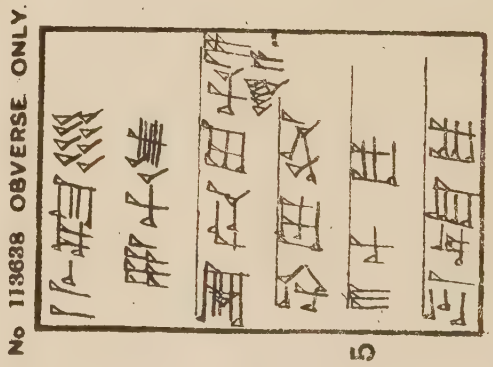






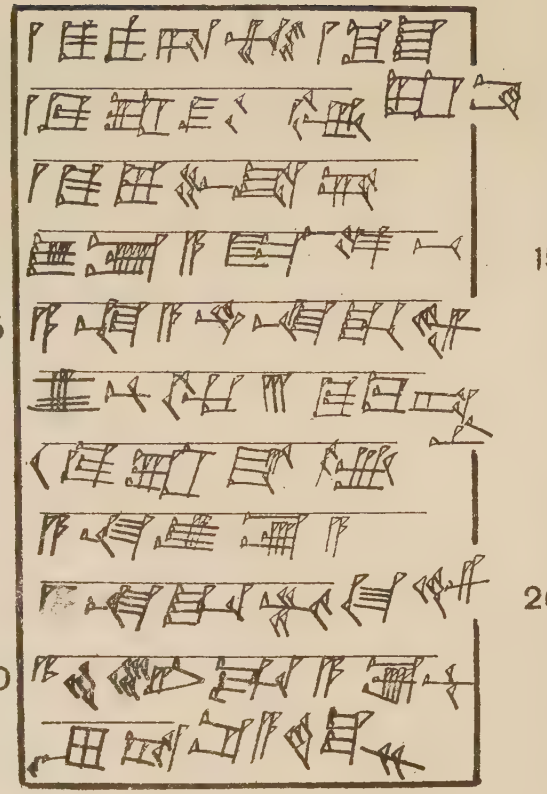




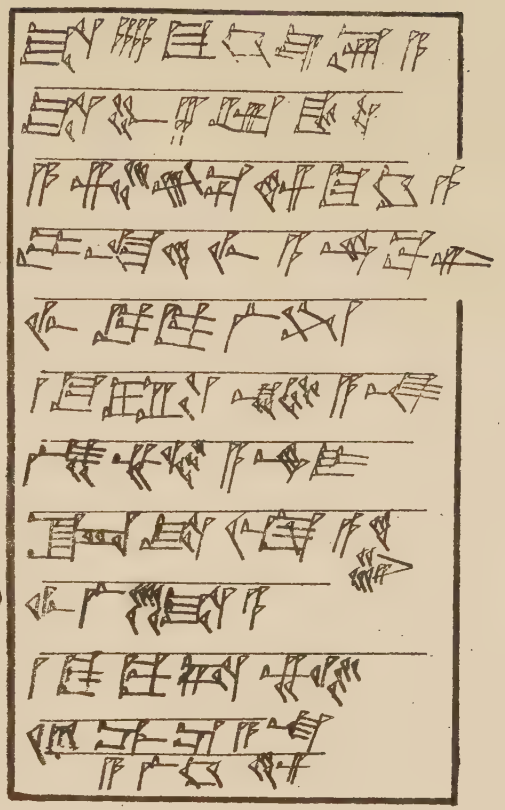


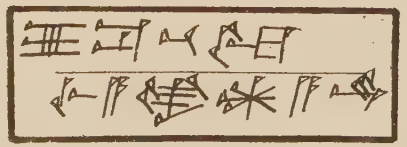
No. 113493.

OBVERSE.



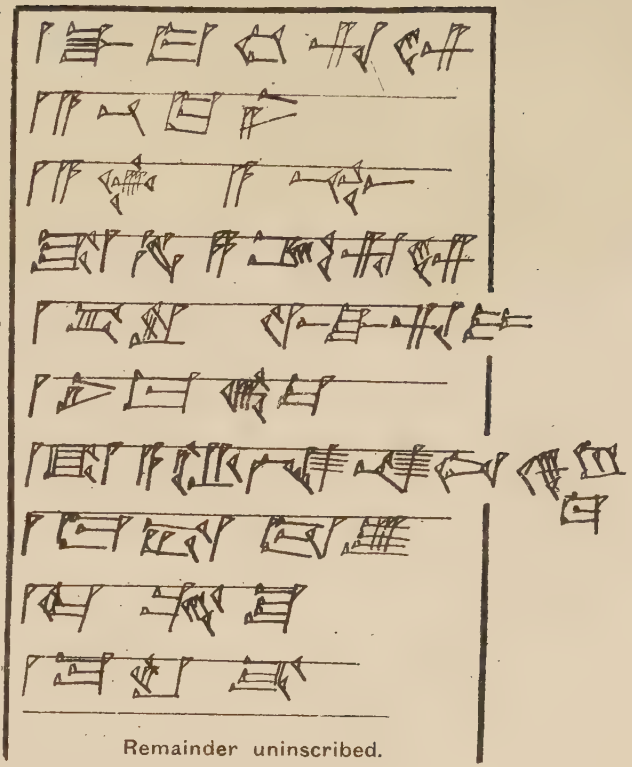
REVERSE AND LEFT EDGE..





No. 113437.

OBVERSE AND REVERSE.



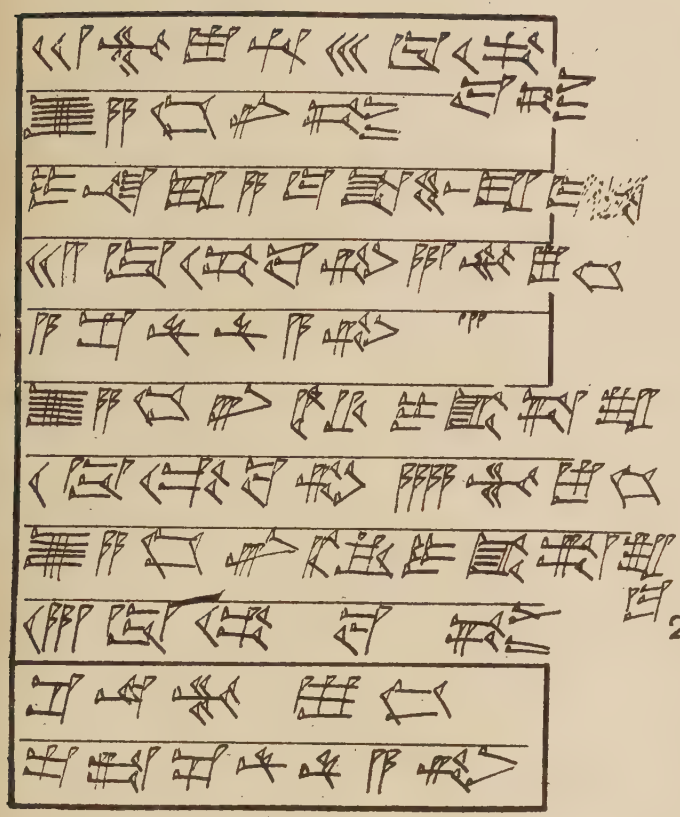
Remainder uninscribed.

CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

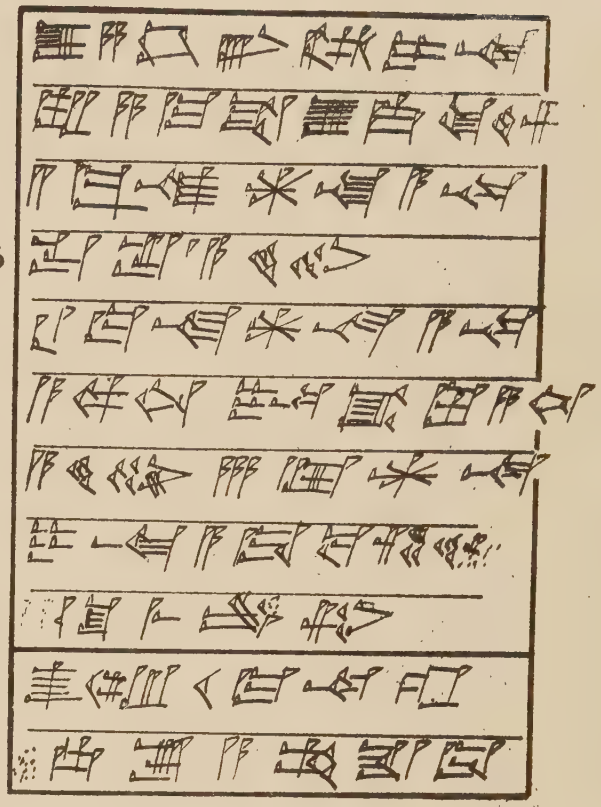
Purchase of Vegetables, etc.

No. 113375.

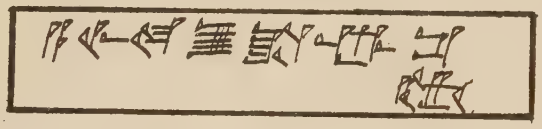
OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

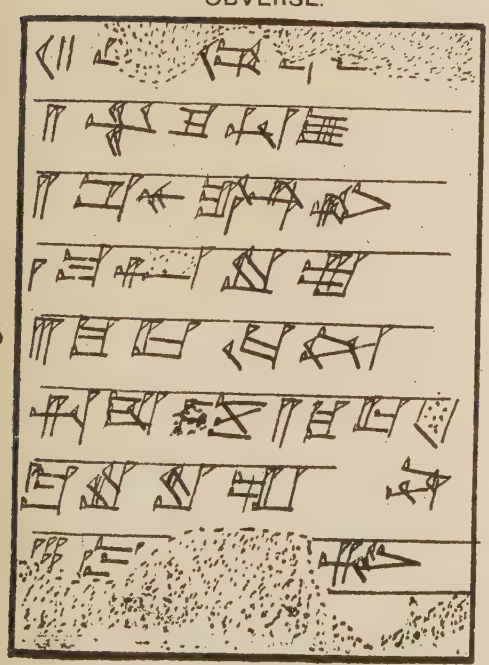


LEFT EDGE.

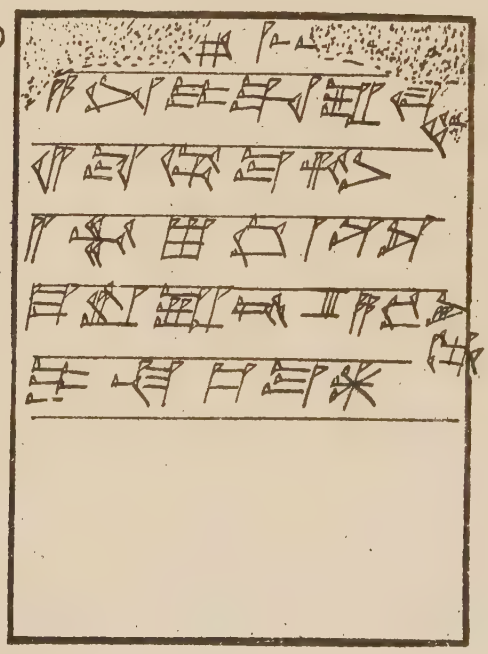


No. 113597.

OBVERSE.

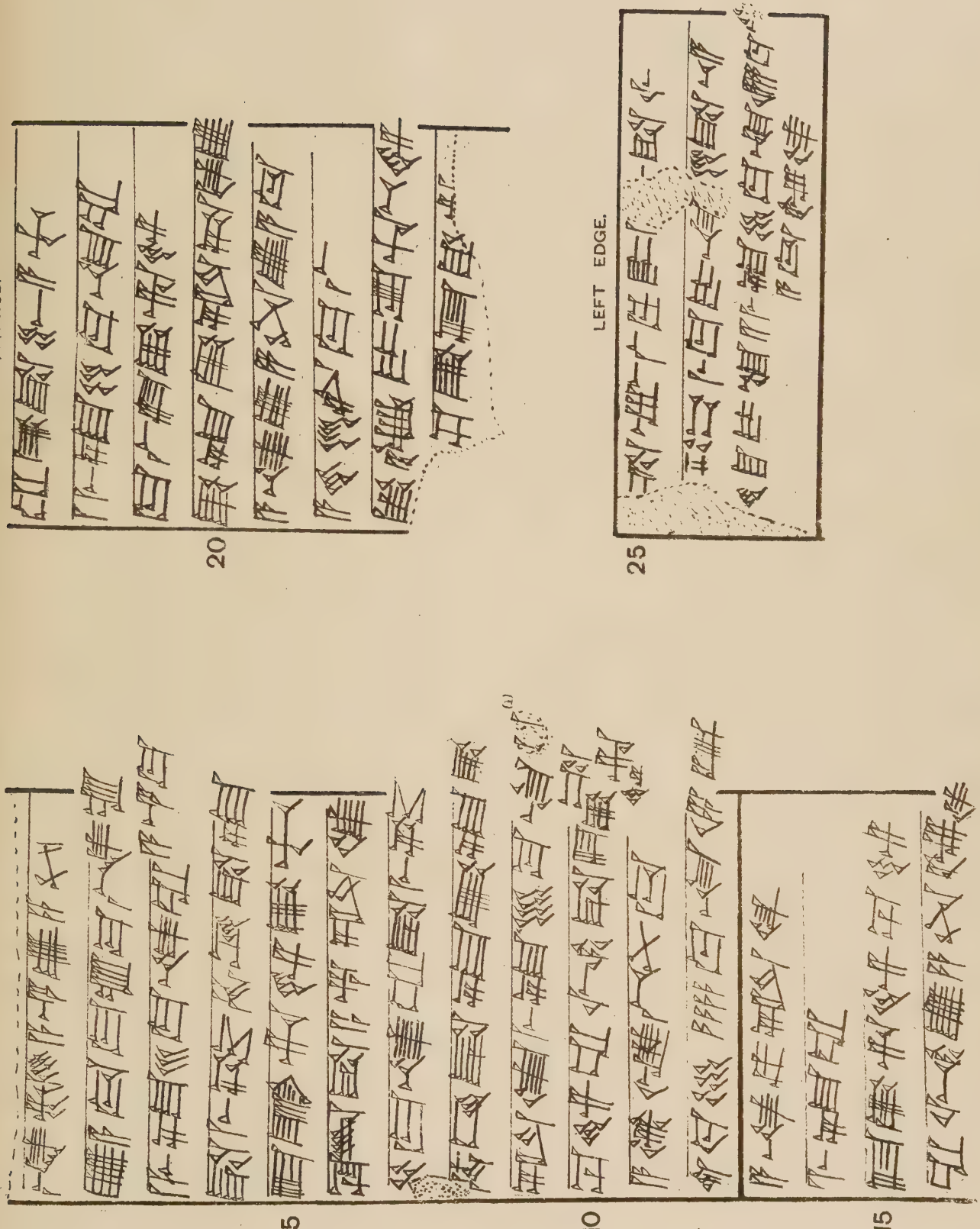


REVERSE.



CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Letter from an Agent.



No. 113287.

OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

REVERSE.

LEFT EDGE.

(1) Erasure by Scribe.

CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Letter from an Agent.

No. 113381.

OBVERSE AND EDGE.

(1) Belongs to line above.

REVERSE AND EDGE.

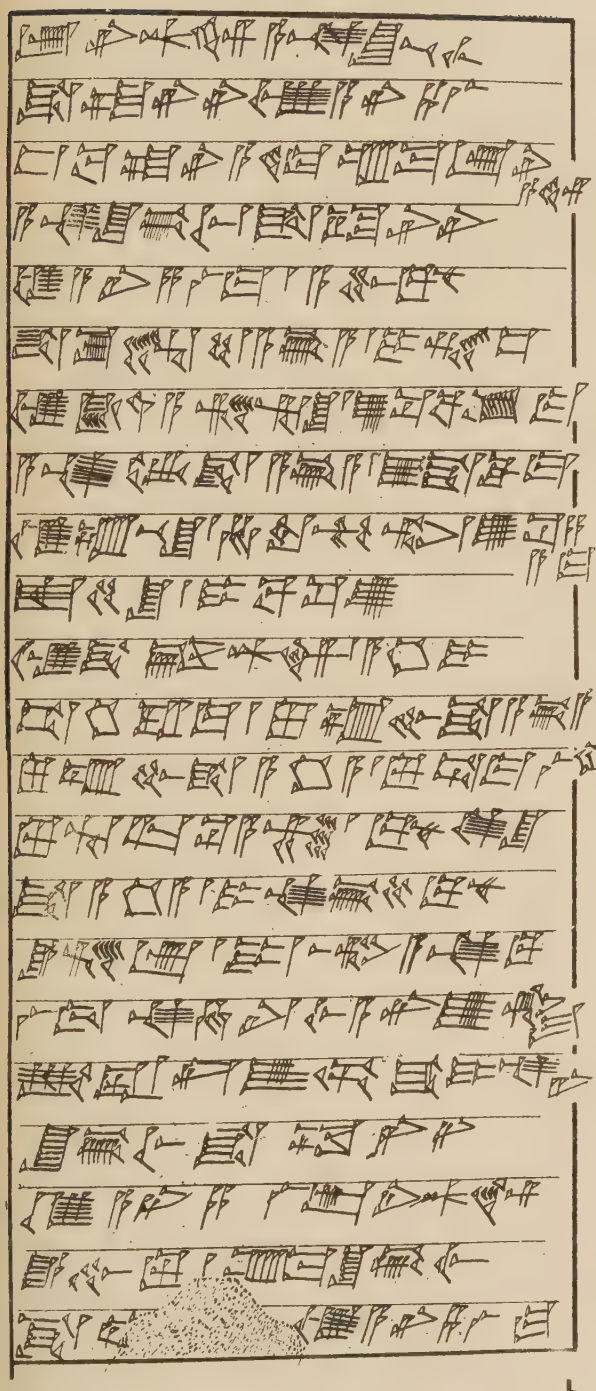
(2) Erasure by Scribe.

CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

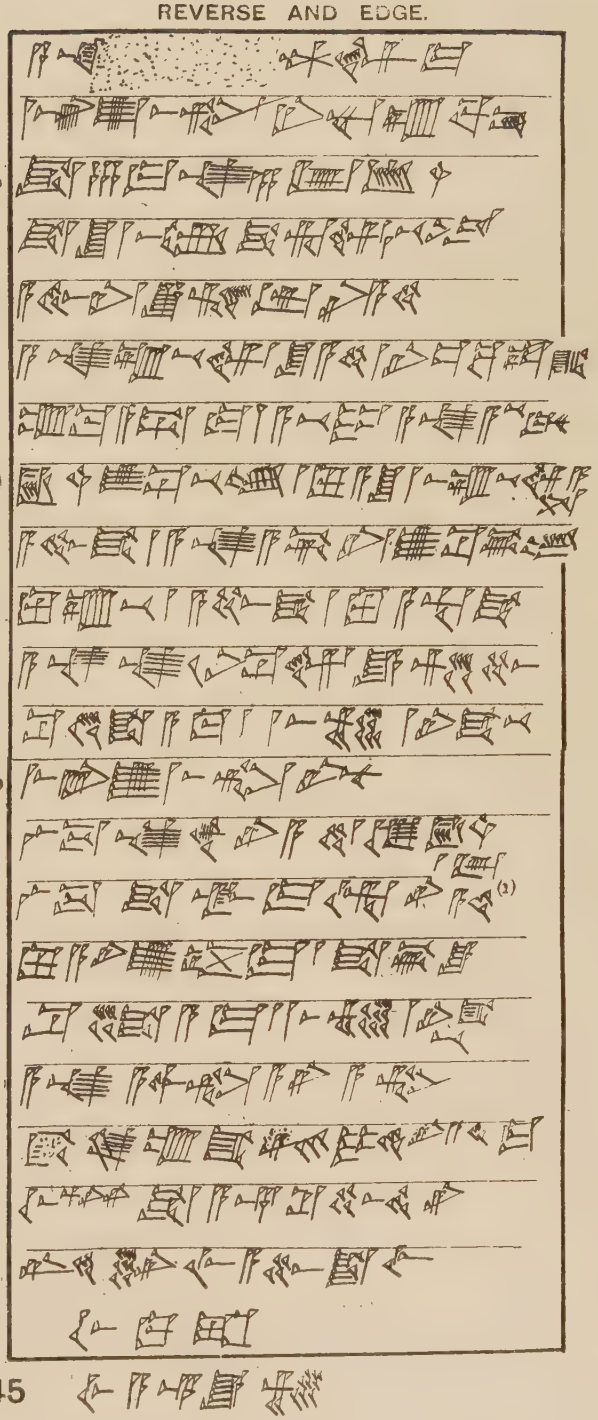
Abstracts of Legal Cases.

No. 113261.

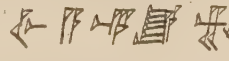
OBVERSE AND EDGE.



REVERSE AND EDGE.



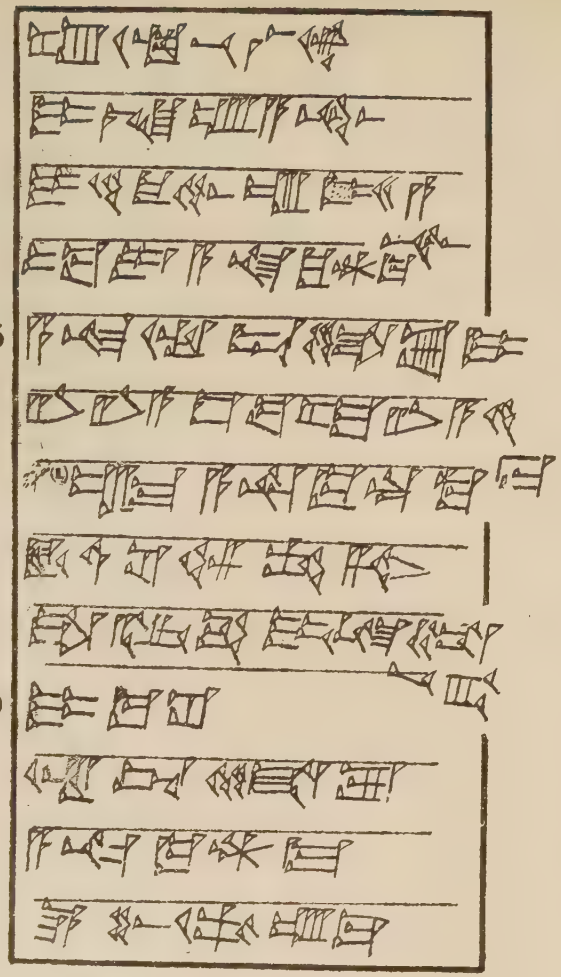
L. E. 45



(1) Three signs to be read with line above.

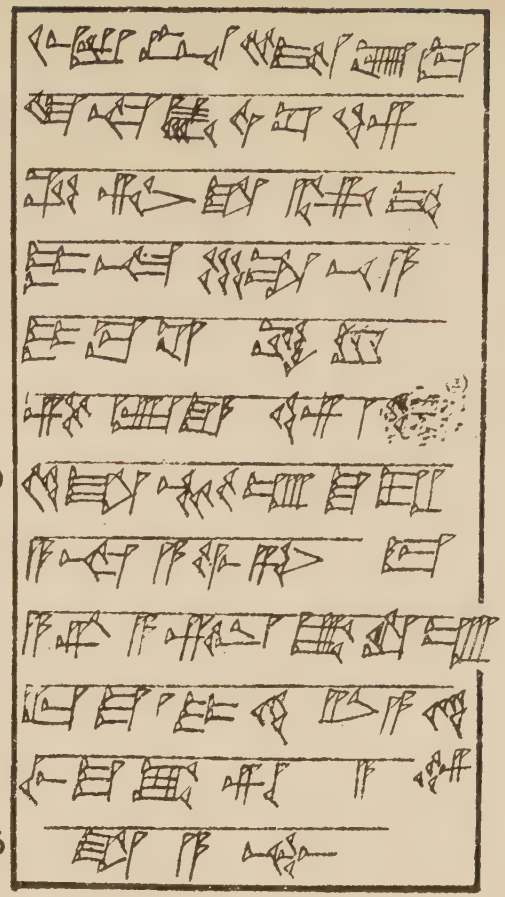
No. 113554.

OBVERSE AND EDGE.

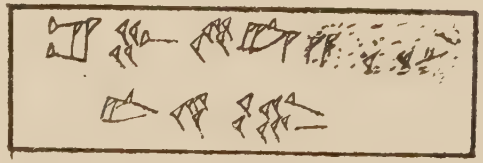


(1) Erasure by Scribe.

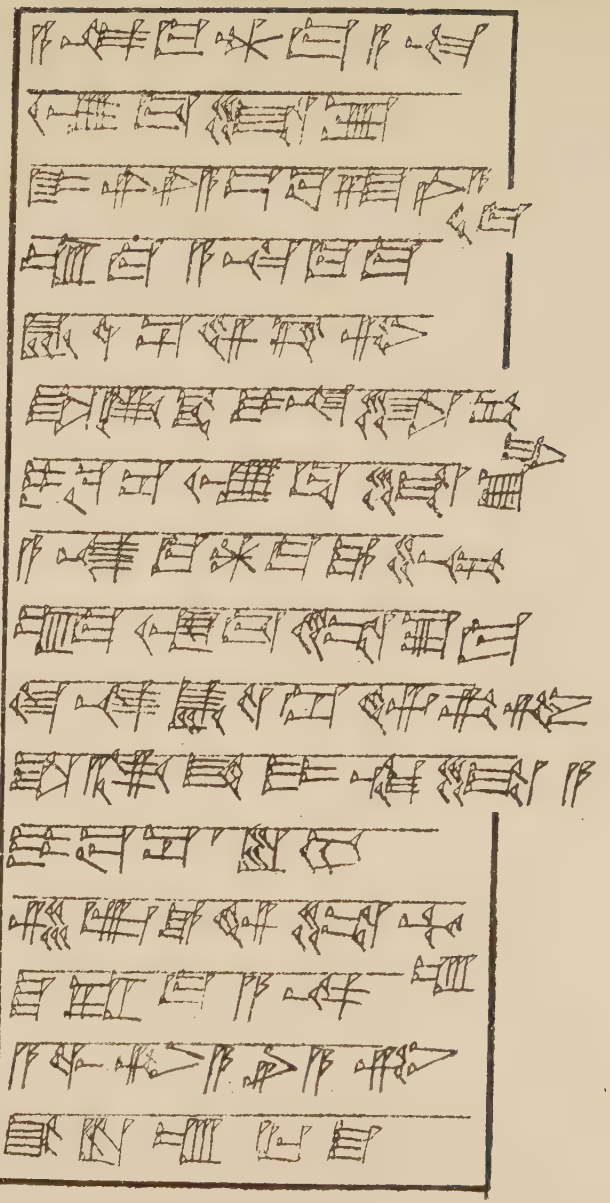
REVERSE AND EDGE.



LEFT EDGE.

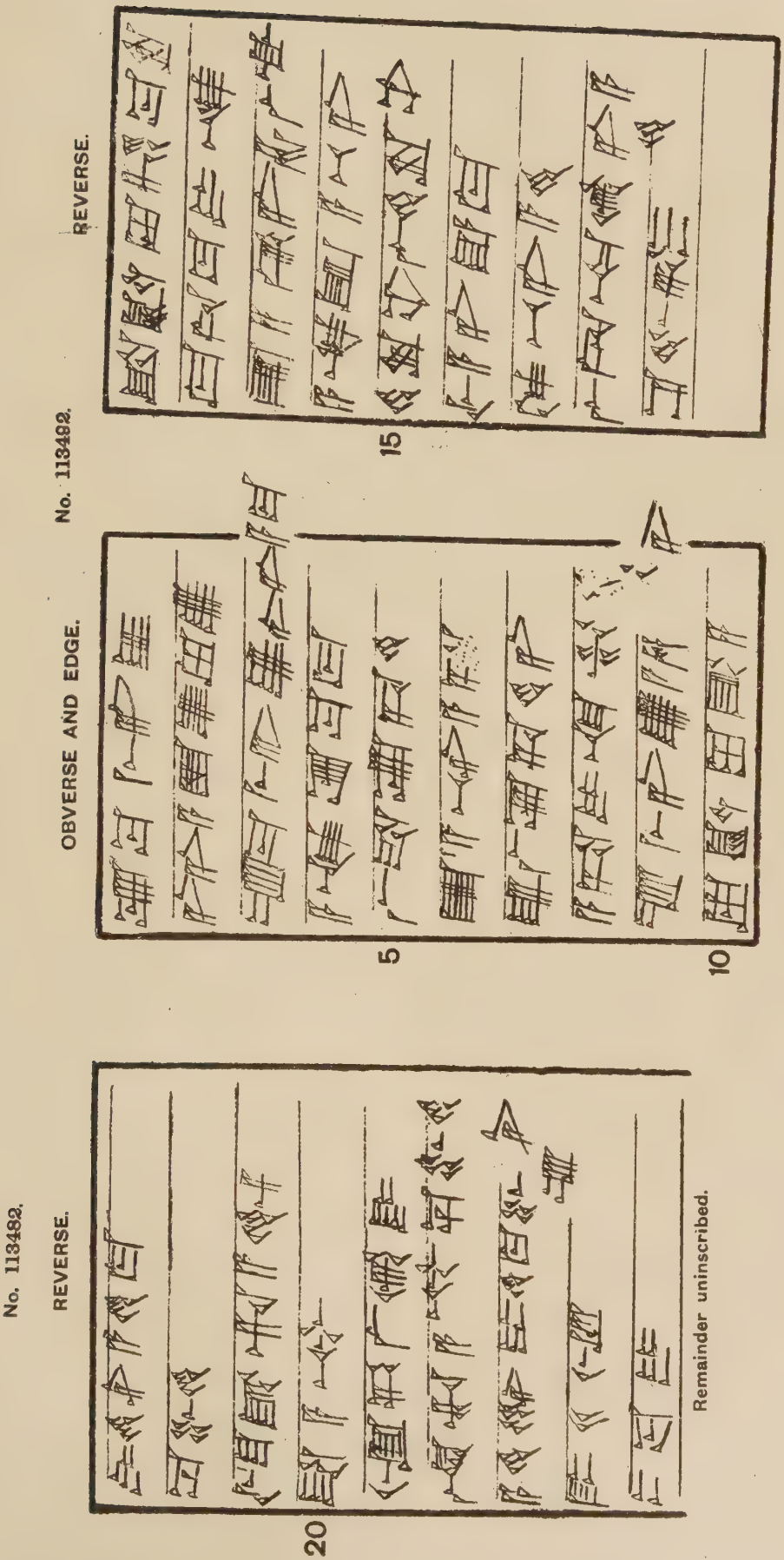


No. 113482. OBVERSE AND EDGE.



CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Abstracts of Legal Cases.

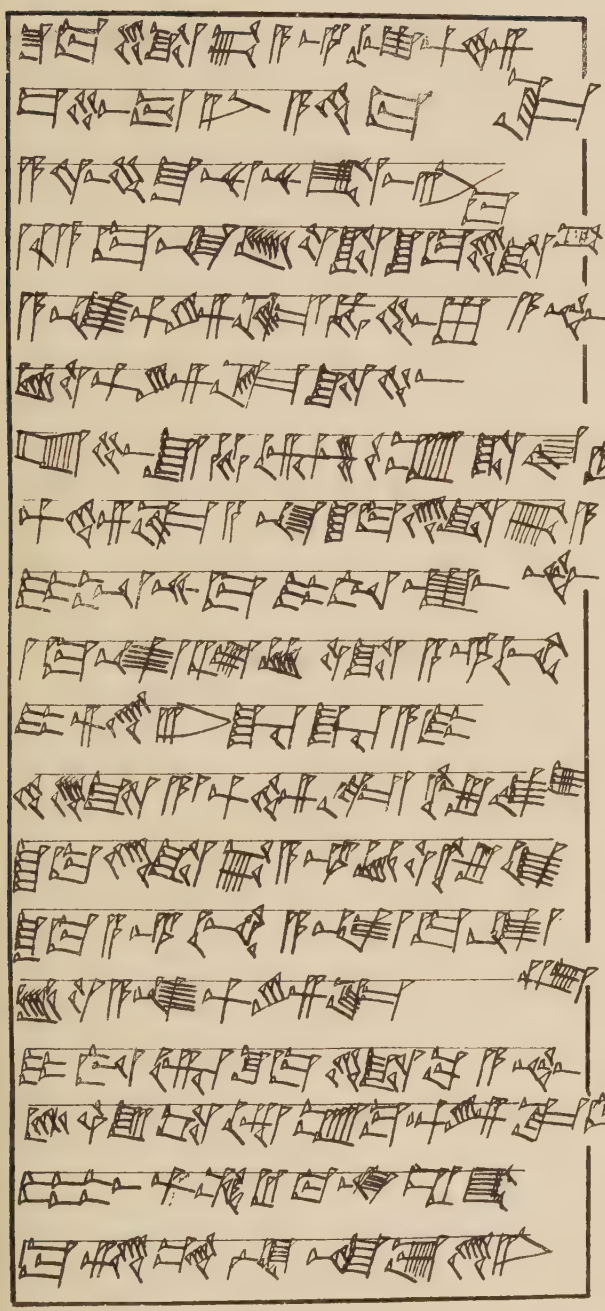


CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

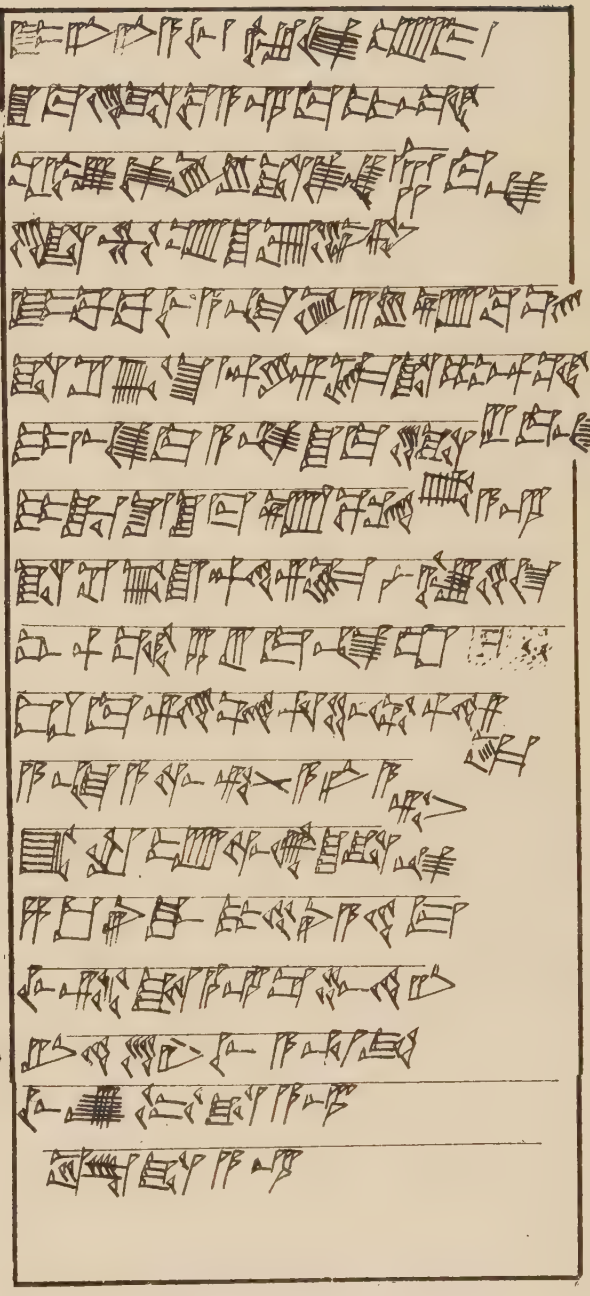
Abstracts of Legal Cases.

No. 113341.

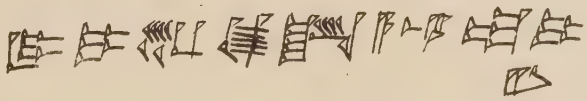
OBVERSE AND EDGE.



REVERSE AND EDGE.

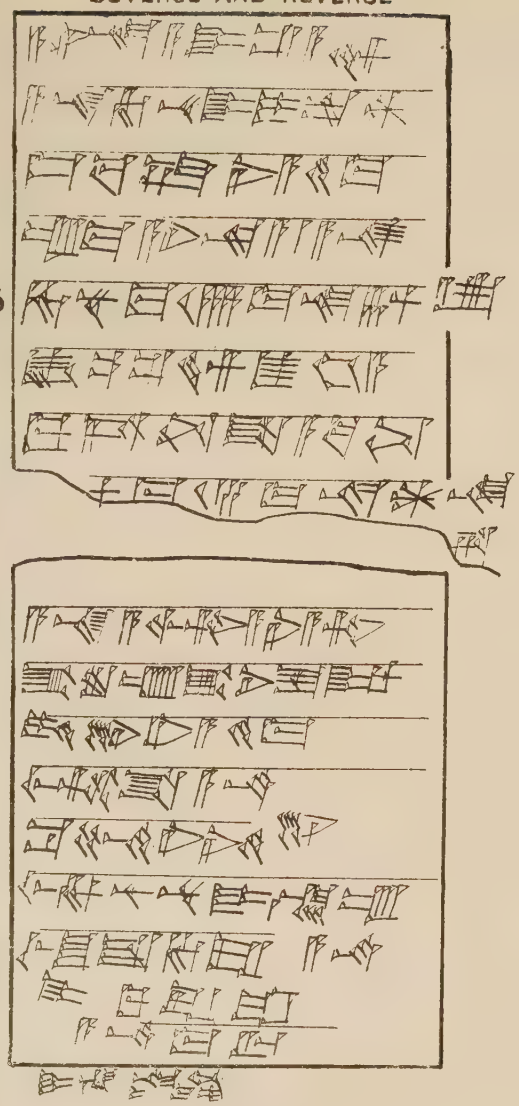


L. E.



No. 113506.

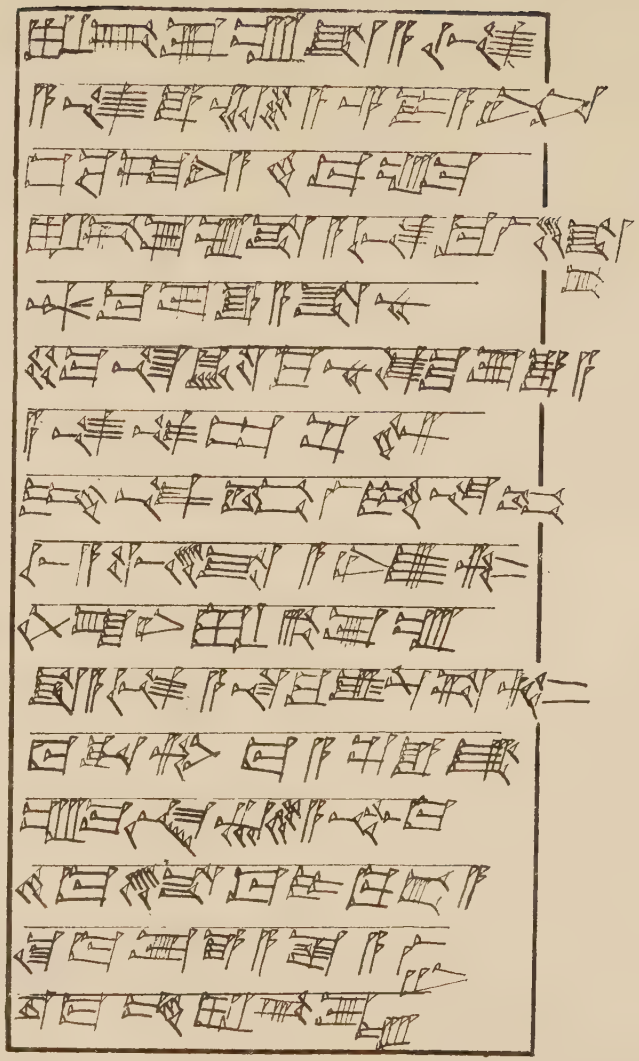
OBVERSE AND REVERSE



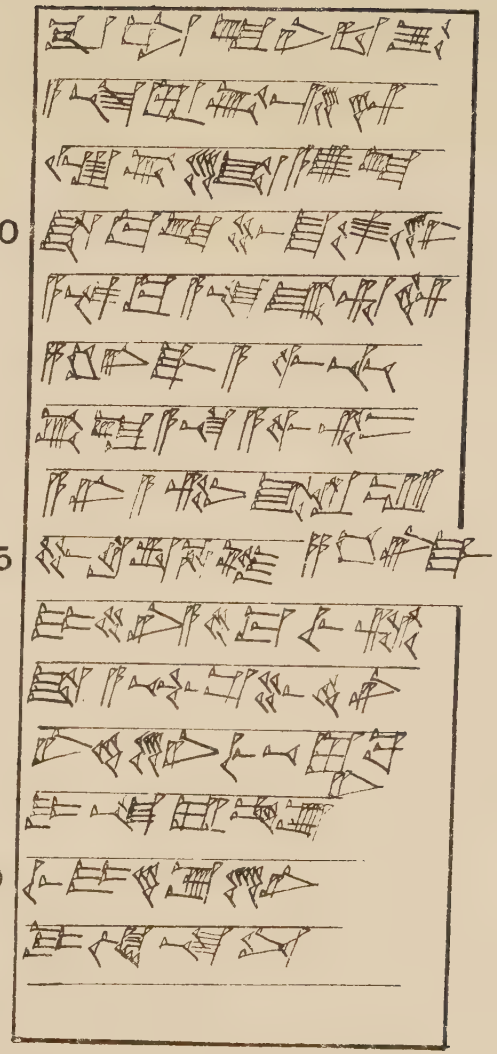
L. E.

No. 113321.

OBVERSE AND EDGE.



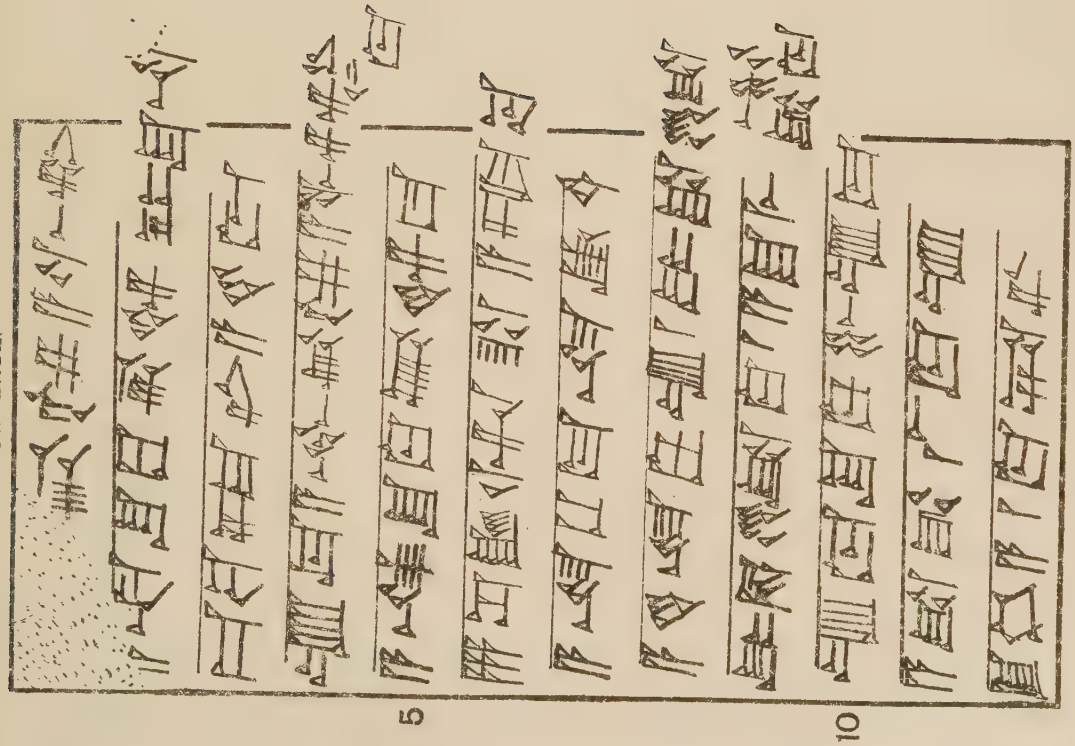
REVERSE.



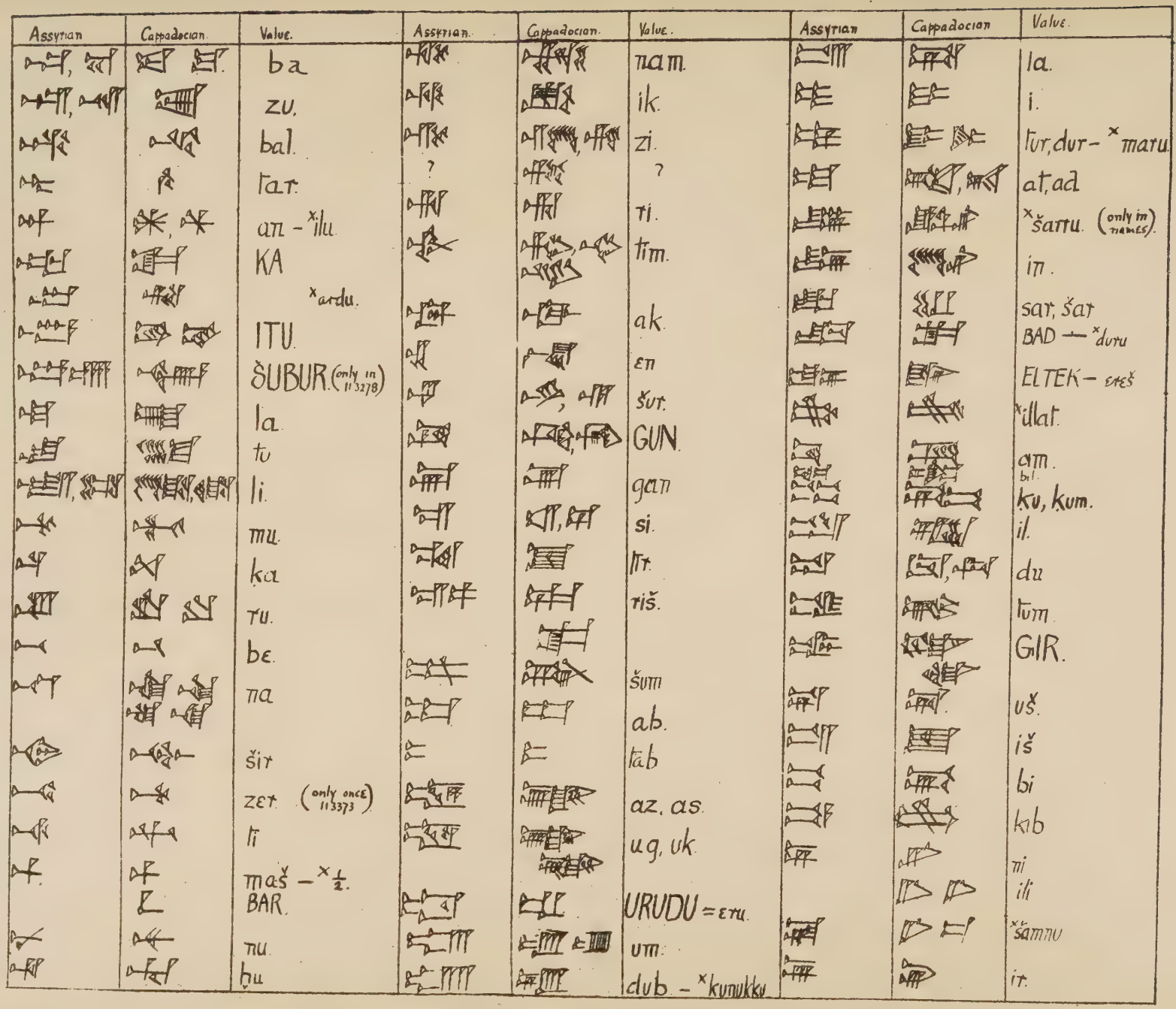
CAPPADOCIAN CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

Abstracts of Legal Cases.

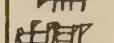
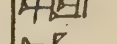
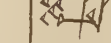
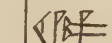
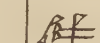
No. 113355.



SIGN-LIST.


Assyrian
Cappadocian
Value.
ba
zu.
bal.
tar.
an. – xilu.
KA
xardu.
ITU.
ŠUBUR. (only in 113278)
la.
tu
li.
mu.
ka
ru.
be.
na
šir
zer. (only once 113373)
li
maš – x½.
BAR.
nu.
ḫu
nam.
ik.
zi.
?
ti.
tim.
ak.
en
šur.
GUN.
gan
si.
ir.
riš.
šum
ab.
tab
az, as.
ug, uk.
URUDU = eru.
um.
dub. – xkunukku
la.
i.
tur, dur – xmaru.
at, ad.
xšarru. (only in names).
in.
sar, šar
BAD — xduru
ELTEK – eteš
xillat.
am.
bil.
ku, kum.
il.
du
tum.
GIR.
uš.
iš
bi
kib
ni
ili
xšamu
ir.

SIGN-LIST.

Assyrian	Cappadocian	Value.	Assyrian.	Cappadocian.	Value.	Assyrian	Cappadocian	Value.
		tak.			šu.			ar.
		re'u.			kur.			^{x}damḳu
		uz.			bu.			u.
		GUD, HAR.			uz.			di.
		al.			muš			ki.
		ub.			liš (only once: 113349:30)			din, tin, di, ti.
		e.			ud, ut, du, tu – ^{x}umu.			AZAG, KU – ^{x}kaspu.
		un.			wa, we.			man.
		lil.			lib.			eš
		u.			ḫi			la.
		ga.			im			me.
		dan. (only in names).			aḫ, iḫ, uḫ			ib.
		E. ^{x}bit. 113280 113353.			kam.			ku.
		ra.			mur.			TUG – ^{x}lubuštu.
		ḳar.			ZUN. (used as plural sign).			
		id, it.			^{x}Ištar.			LU – lu – ^{x}immeru.
		da.			ab.			šu (only once: 113496:13)
		aš			kul.			dam, tam.
		ma.			nim.			el.
		gal. – ^{x}rabu. – ^{x}napharu			lam.			ut, lik.
		ša.			ul.			a.
								za.
					ši, lim – ^{x}pan.			ḫa. ša.